SEP 8

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 56 September 1, 1931 No. 15

New Buildings Number

University of Cincinnati Library
Edward A. Henry

Francis Parkman Regional Branch
Ralph A. Ulveling

Frederick H. Hild Regional Branch
Carl B. Roden

A Library Club House
George H. Locke

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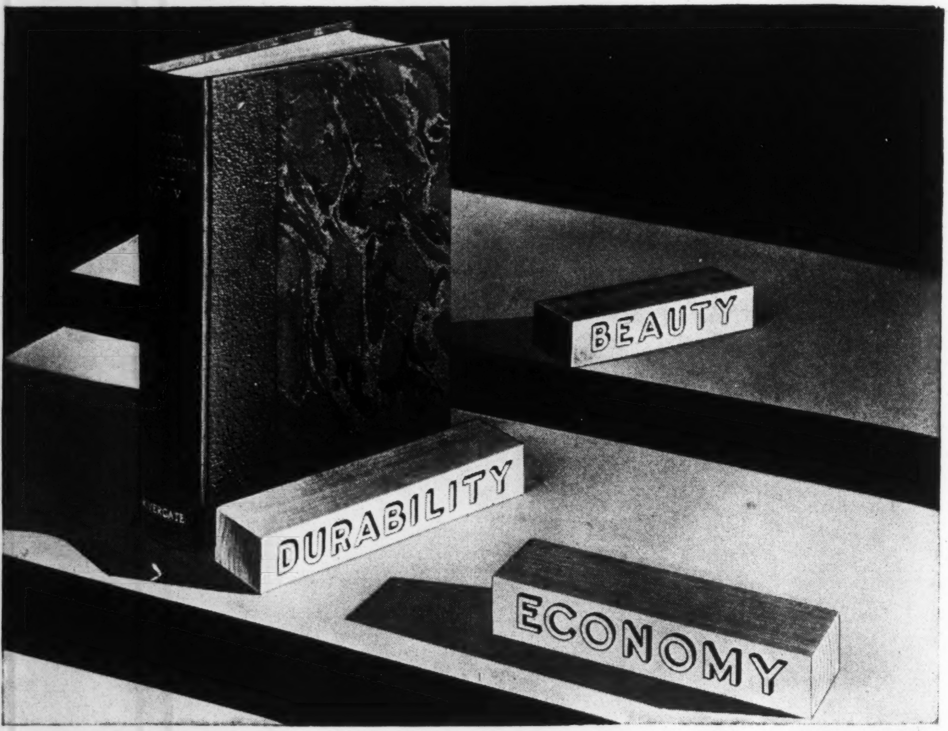

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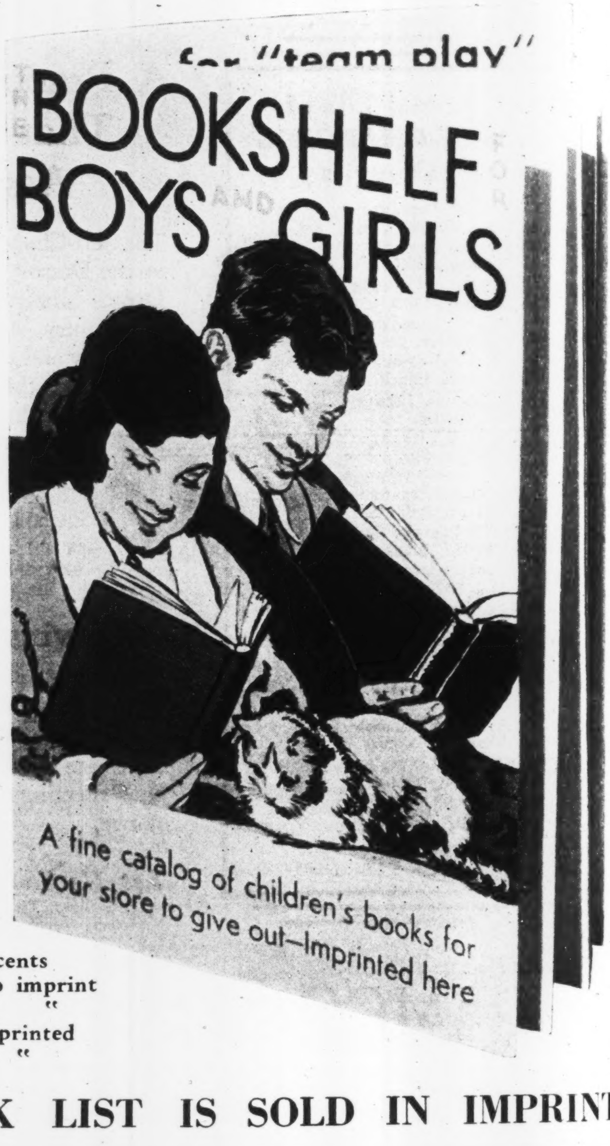
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R. R. Bowker, *Editor* Bertine E. Weston, *Managing Editor*

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

❧ The September 15 issue is regularly devoted to School Libraries and this year two articles of special interest are scheduled for inclusion, that of "Reading Hobbies" by Oscar H. McPherson of the Lawrenceville, N. J., School and "The Elementary Library" by Jasmine Britton of the Los Angeles Board of Education. This number will also contain an interesting discussion of Mr. Thompson's article on "Do We Want a Library Science?" which was published in the July Library Journal. Mr. Waples of Chicago University has a lengthy discussion and Mr. Thompson defends his standpoint in a reply. All librarians will be interested.

❧ The Book Week number is scheduled for October 15 this year. We are having it in plenty of time for librarians to make use of any suggestions that are given. What did you do for Book Week last year and did you send us a note about it?

B. E. W.

Unique Problems Solved *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* CINCINNATI Library

THE University of Cincinnati Library is located on the side of a very steep hill. Its two entrances at different floor levels necessitated the solution of some very unusual bookstack and book conveying problems for present requirements and future expansion.

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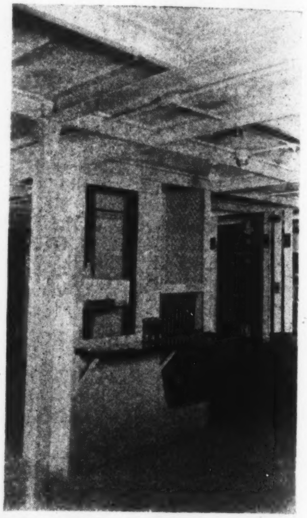

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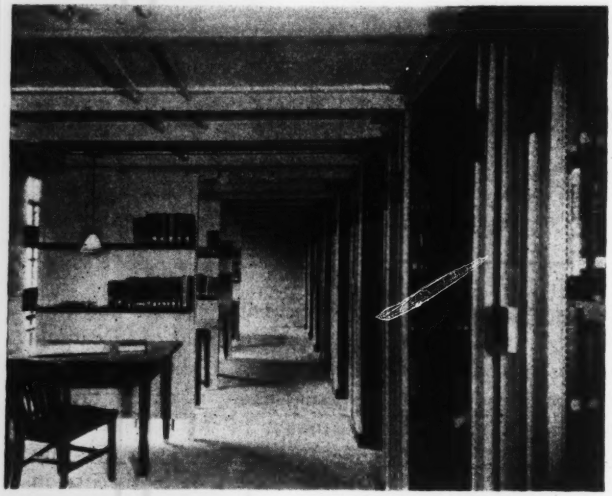

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

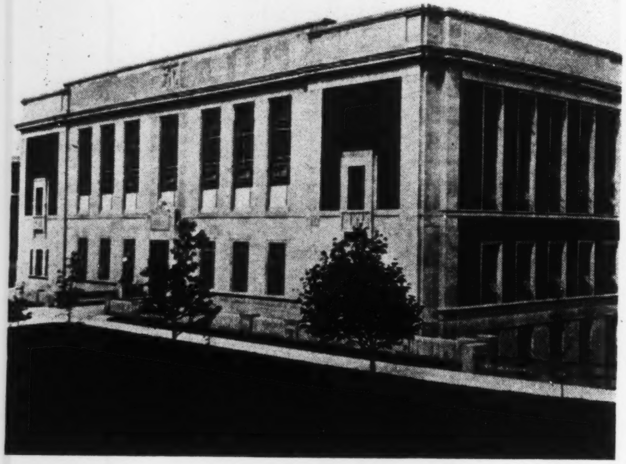
University of Cincinnati's New Library

By EDWARD A. HENRY

Director of Libraries

CINCINNATI is a city of hills and valleys with little level land and this description applies to the University campus where a natural amphitheatre was chosen as the location of the new library building. The structure resulting is one solution of the problem of building on a steep slope where the top of the slope is the main campus level. A retaining wall was built across the upper part of the amphitheatre with an earth fill above it which considerably enlarged the level area of the campus. A study of the floor plans will show that the first floor is not excavated to the full size of the building. It consists of the book stack and a store room at either end. At the middle of the rear of the building we had to make an eight foot fill in order to bring the ground up to the first floor level. The second story is the full size of the building, one hundred and seventy feet long and ninety feet wide and has light on all four sides though the front windows are in areaways cut into the service driveway. The third floor is the receiving level. The main entrance to the building is by a bridge spanning the service driveway and connecting the fourth floor of the building with the top of the retaining wall.

The front of the building is interesting for its sculptured panels, its inscriptions, its bronze grills and the entrance. The outstanding feature is the group of seven great windows for the Reference Reading Room. In the center of the pylon at the right of these is a single window below which is a sculptured panel representing outstanding Oriental contributors to modern civilization. The figures are, from right to left, Sargon of Agade, Khufu, Hammurabi, Moses, Darius the Great, Gautama, Confucius, Jesus and Justinian and below them is inscribed, Ex Oriente Lux. At the left end of the front is a similar panel labelled Ex Occidente Lux which bears the figures of Euclid, Homer, Phidias, Plato, Herodotus, Shakespeare, Goethe, Galileo and Dante. At the corners of the pylons are small sculptured panels representing six famous printers, Franklin, Caxton, Aldus, Gutenberg, Plantin and William Morris. Across the triple windows below each of the two large panels are bronze grills bearing the printer's devices of Fust and Schoeffer, Caxton, Theoderic Martens, Elzevir, Guinta, Jean de Tournes and Morris. In the center of the parapet is another sculptured panel. This represents the passing of the Lamp of Knowledge to coming generations. It is flanked on either side by reliefs symbolizing the Ancient Orient and the Medieval World, the ancient world panel carrying the Hebrew word for "Light" while the medieval panel carries the Latin "Lux." At the right of the sculpture is a quotation from Milton, "For books are not absolutely dead things but do contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as he whose progeny they are." Balancing this on the left is the familiar quotation from Bacon, "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to talk and make discourse, but to weigh and consider."



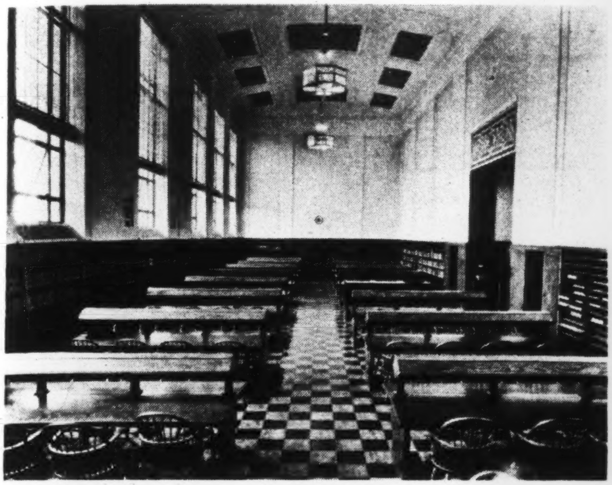
A General View of the New Library, Showing the Floors on the End Below the Entrance Floor Line

The entrance is replete with symbolism. The carved stone top is crowned by a blazing sun disc and the corners are two faces representing Phospher, the morning star who reflects the Orient and Hesper, the evening star, the Occident. The legend on the panel reads, "The University Library dedicated to the advancement of learning." The doorway itself tells the history of writing and bookmaking in eight bronze silhouette panels mounted over red Verona marble. The one on the soffit is "Oral Tradition" and shows a feeble grandfather passing to a father the lyre on which the stories of the past are sung. Behind the father stand two children to whom he in turn will pass the lyre. At the left on separate panels are shown the cave-man drawing on the wall of his cavern and the Babylonian scribe making cuneiform signs upon a clay tablet. At the right are a Hindu scribe writing on a palm leaf book and an Egyptian on a papyrus scroll. Over the three individual doors are a monk writing in a parchment codex, an early printer with his hand press and in the center a modern boy and girl reading the books which are the product of this long history. Across the transom is a bronze grill in the center of which stands Minerva surrounded by her owls, sun discs of illumination, five pointed stars of divine wisdom, six pointed stars of human wisdom, keys to knowledge, roses and dolphins. Above the six windows of the fourth floor are inscribed, PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, RELIGION, HISTORY, POLITICS. The two lamp bases bear the year of the founding of the university and the year in which the new library was completed, MDCCCLXX and MCMXXX.

The doors are of bronze and plate glass and admit to a vestibule of bronze and marble. The inner bronze doors have six printer's marks in bronze silhouette against the glass. They are the devices of Guillaume La Rogue, Bernardinus de Vitalibus, Nicolaus Jenson, Gering & Remboldt, H. & P. Husus and the unknown printer of St. Albans. On the inner face of the vestibule are the signs of the zodiac and two inscriptions incised in the bronze. At the left one in Greek reads, "Whatsoever things were written in the past were all written for our instruction in order that we might have hope," and at the right one in Latin, which is borrowed from an old monastery library, reads NUNC LEGE NUNC ORA NUNC TOTA MENTE LABORA SIC ERIT HORA BREVIS SIC LABOR IPSE LEVIS.

The designs for the stone carving were the work of the New York sculptors Mundhenk and Schoonmaker. Those for the bronze panels were drawn by G. Marshall Martin of the office of Harry Hake and Charles H. Kuch the architects of the building.

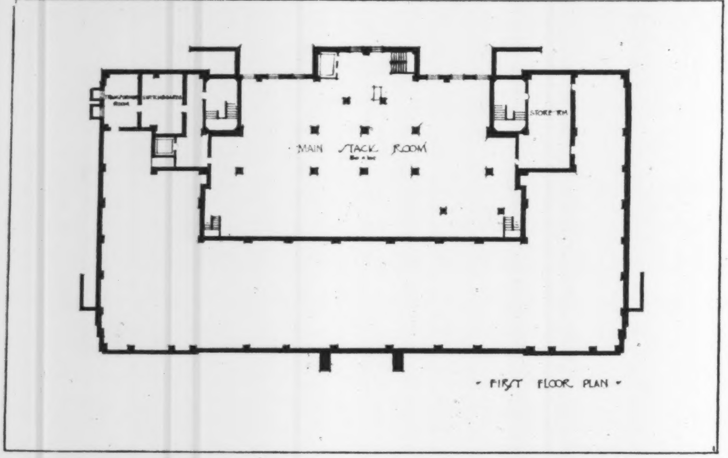
The philosophy of the building is that the entrance floor provides all the facilities needed to serve the hour by hour demands of the undergraduate students. At the right as one enters is our largest single reading room for the use of books reserved for undergraduate courses. This room has two hundred and eight seats and space for about ten thousand books on open-shelf reserves and about two thousand desk reserves which are limited to two hours. Here also is shelved our Rental Library, mostly modern fiction, mystery stories, biography, etc. At the left of the entrance is the General Periodical Room, with one hundred and thirty seats, in charge of a reference assistant. Here are found complete sets of all the periodical indexes. In pigeon holes around the walls are the current numbers of all the general magazines and all of the special ones which are not assigned to graduate reading rooms or departmental libraries. At one side of this room is an open double deck book stack of about 30,000 volumes capacity on which are shelved most of the Poole sets and many other bound files. A stairway connects this stack with the main book stack immediately below. On the top deck of the main stack are shelved our bound newspapers and our files of learned society sets so that they are convenient to the Periodical Room. At the rear of the Periodical Room is space equipped with a large club table with lamp and about it are big, comfortable leather chairs. As soon as the necessary funds can be provided we will equip this section with a collection of browsing books. At the rear of this floor are ample rest rooms for both men and women. Built into the corridor walls are a number of exhibit cases, the displays in which are frequently changed. Above the marble drinking fountain by the grand stairway is the Aldus device in bronze set into a marble panel. This floor serves a constantly changing crowd of undergraduates who came in to read between recitation hours and serves them well without disturbing the readers on any other floor.



The Reference Reading Room, Showing the Latin and Greek Inscribed Chandeliers

The easy flight of marble stairs leads to the fifth floor. Here at the right of the stairway is the Graduate Education Reading Room with seventy-two individual working spaces for candidates for higher degrees. Turning to the left a short corridor leads past the office of the assistant librarian (who is in charge of public service) to the domed Circulation Room. The north and south walls of this room are bronze and plate glass grills into which are worked six printer's devices copied from our own books. They are Johann Sensenschmid and Andreas Frisner of Nuremberg, Octavianus Scotus of Venice, Christopher Plantin of Antwerp, G. Widdowes of London and Antonio de Spinoso of Mexico City. The Delivery Desk is connected with the stackroom by pneumatic tubes for call slips, a Snead conveyor for books and a service elevator for trucks and people. Opposite the desk are benches for the comfort of people who are waiting and between them is the entrance to the Reference Reading Room with one hundred and thirty-six seats and a

An Aisle in the Stack Room, Showing Five Cubicles

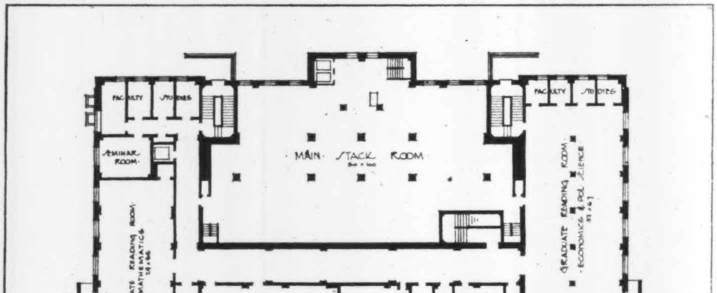


good reference collection. Since all required reading is provided for on the floor below, this room is not a "general reading room" but a true reference room. It is used by students working upon term papers, by faculty and other readers using either the reference books in the room or books from the stacks. Since the ceiling is high and vaulted the reading tables in this room are equipped with Curtis table lamps. These give an ideal soft reading light and also serve to break up the usual conversation groups since it is impossible to see the face of the person sitting opposite though one sees his books and papers so knows there are other readers near.

At the south end of the Reference Reading Room is the entrance to the Rare Book Room which is equipped with steel and plate glass cases shelving approximately five thousand volumes with ample provision for large folios.

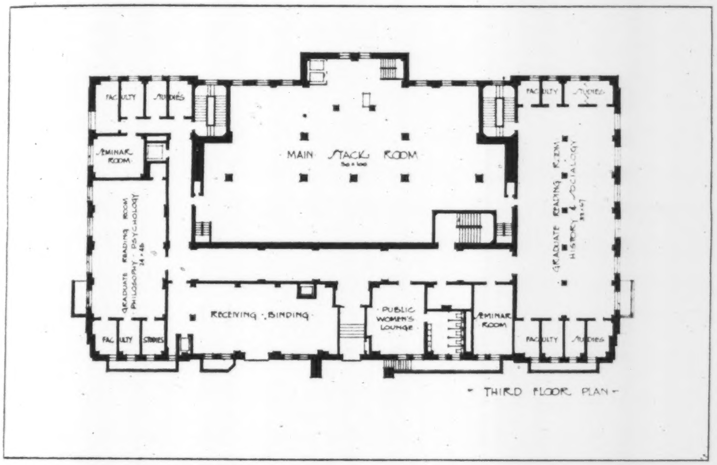
At the entrance to the Reference Reading Room is the alcove of the reference librarian with shelves for her most used books, vertical files for pamphlets and a private door to the Public Catalog Room. In this room the card cases are built into the walls on three sides. An unusual feature is a double unit of shelves built into one of the cases. Here we shelve duplicate sets of periodical indexes, the *U. S. Catalog,* classification schedules and other books which are either supplementary to or explanatory of the catalog. These cases were built to our own specifications by the Globe-Wernicke Company. A doorway leads from the Public Catalog Room to the Bibliography Room where are shelved all the more important trade, national and subject bibliographies, also the printed catalogs of the more important libraries. This room is open to the public but is primarily designed for the use of the Acquisition and Catalog staffs between whose work rooms it is located. Incidentally, a balcony with storage shelving connects these two departments and on the balcony level is a typewriting room with natural cork tile floor and celotex ceiling which absorb all sound. Here also is the space of the labelling division.

The sixth floor is a graduate floor with two typical graduate "family groups." At the north end are the Graduate Modern Language Reading Room with eighty desks for graduate students in English, German and Romance languages, a seminar room in which the small graduate seminars meet, and sixteen private studies for members of the faculty. At the south end is the Graduate Classics Reading Room with thirty-two seats, an exhibit case and a catalog to the Classics Library which is shelved in a fifty thousand volume special



stack on a mezzanine floor above the nearby studies for the Classics and Romance faculties. The Classics "family group" includes a small seminar room, six private studies and a Paleography room in which the professor of that subject has his desk.

Below the entrance floor is the book stack roughly one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and forty-five feet high which provides for six decks of Snead shelving, with a total capacity of approximately a half million volumes. Decks one and two at the bottom are as yet only skeletons upon which shelves will be installed when needed. Each deck provides space for about eighty-five thousand volumes and for ten cubicles along the window side.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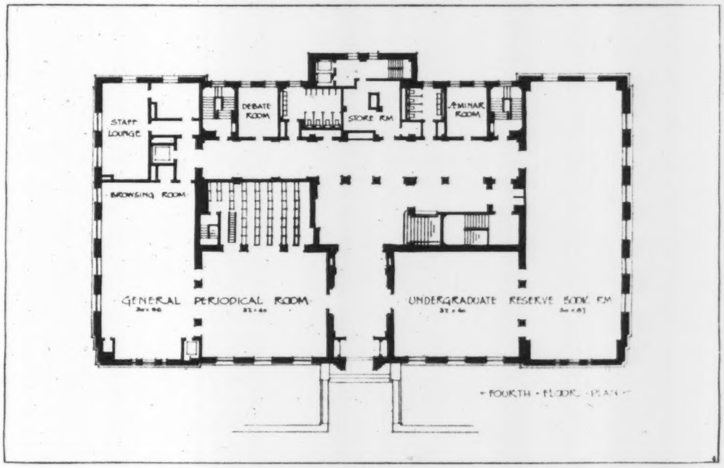
· THIRD FLOOR PLAN ·

At the south end of the third floor is the "family group" for History and Sociology with a Graduate Reading Room seating ninety students, eight faculty studies and a seminar room. The door from the reading room to the stacks is kept open whenever the room is open so that faculty and graduate students have free access to the stacks. The history books (Library of Congress C, D, E and F) are shelved close to the door on the same level. Immediately below are Sociology and Economics (G and H) and on the next deck Political Science and Law (J and K) which places them adjacent to the Graduate Reading Room for Economics and Political Science, which is a twin of the room above.

At the other end of these floors are Graduate Reading Rooms, seminar rooms and studies for Philosophy and Psychology on the third floor and Mathematics on the second. These two reading rooms are separated from the stacks by corridors but the stack doors are equipped with electric latches controlled from the librarian's desk in each room.

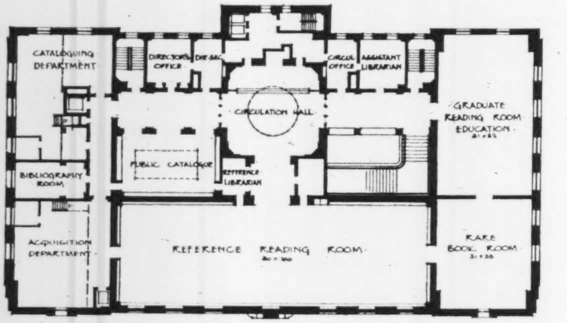
Because there is no excavation under the second floor corridors and reading rooms all of the floors of that level are covered with Tiletex, an asphalt composition tile. In all other parts of the building Stedman rubber tiles were used in all reading rooms, corridors and public spaces. Tiletex was used in all faculty studies, seminar rooms and work spaces. Both have proven very satisfactory. Of course the rubber tile is more attractive but the Tiletex is much cheaper, hence the division.

One unusual feature of our building is the chandeliers on the entrance and reference floors. All are of bronze. The three in the Reference Reading Room bear inscriptions in Hebrew, Latin and Greek respectively. The Hebrew is from Proverbs 3:13: "Happy is the


STAFF LOUNGE
DEBATE ROOM
STORE RM
SEMINAR ROOM
BROWSING ROOM
GENERAL PERIODICAL ROOM
30 x 96
32 x 40
UNDERGRADUATE RESERVE BOOK RM
32 x 40
30 x 87

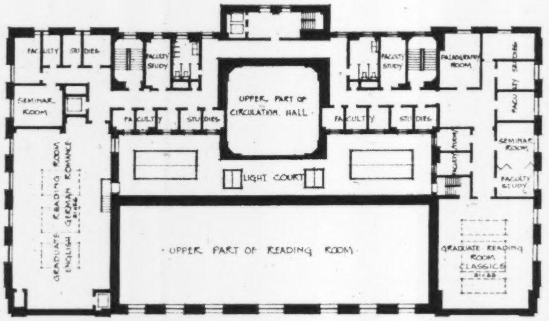
· FOURTH · FLOOR · PLAN ·

man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding." The Greek is from Democritus, "Do not aim at knowing everything." The Latin one is from Terence and reads, "HUMANI NIHIL A ME ALIENUM PUTO." The chandelier in the Rare Book Room bears a Chinese inscription which, somewhat freely translated, reads, "In libraries are preserved the riches of all the world through the use of which comes the beginning of education. Everything in the heavens and the earth is for our appreciation." This comes from one of the disciples of Confucius. At the foot of the grand stairway is a chandelier with an Egyptian hieroglyphic inscription which is one of the "Maxims of Ptahhotep," a wise man of the pyramid age. It may be translated, "Be not arrogant because of thy knowledge. Be not puffed up because thou art a learned man. No art can be wholly mastered. No craftsman has attained perfection in his skill." The other chandeliers are alike and bear an old Japanese inscription, "There are no age limits to learning. Repeated reading will make any book clear." Over various doorways are panels carrying in low plaster reliefs the printer's devices of Colard Mansion, Thielman Kerver, Etienne Dolet, Robert Estienne, Sixtus Riessinger August Corbé, Laurence Andrew and Johann Froben.


CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DIR. SEC.
CIRCUL. OFFICE
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
CIRCULATION HALL
GRADUATE READING ROOM EDUCATION 31 × 62
PUBLIC CATALOGUE
REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
BIBLIOGRAPHY ROOM
ACQUISITION DEPARTMENT
REFERENCE READING ROOM 80 × 100
RARE BOOK ROOM 31 × 38

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

Our building was opened in June, 1930, so we have been in it just a little over a year. Briefly summarized, it contains 1,500,000 cubic feet and provides space for something over six hundred thousand volumes and a thousand readers at one time. It is designed as a first unit of a much larger building and space in the rear has been reserved for future additions.


FACULTY STUDIES
FACULTY STUDY
UPPER PART OF CIRCULATION HALL
FACULTY STUDY
PALAEOGRAPHY ROOM
FACULTY STUDIES
SEMINAR ROOM
FACULTY STUDIES
FACULTY STUDIES
FACULTY STUDY
SEMINAR ROOM
FACULTY STUDY
GRADUATE READING ROOM ENGLISH GERMAN ROMANCE 31 × 66
LIGHT COURT
UPPER PART OF READING ROOM
GRADUATE READING ROOM CLASSICS 31 × 38

SIXTH FLOOR PLAN

There is no solace on earth for us—for such as we—
Who search for a hidden city that we shall never see,
Only the road, and the dawn, the sun, the wind and the rain,
And the watch-fire under the stars, and sleep, and the road again.
—JOHN MASEFIELD

New Duke University Library Building

By JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE
Librarian

THE NEW Duke University Library like the other buildings on the new campus is constructed of North Carolina stone dug from the University's own quarry 15 miles away. It is situated near the center of the group of buildings and is in the form of the letter L. The east and south sides face portions of the quadrangle. The north end of the building joins the Law building and the west end the School of Religion building, so the libraries of these two schools are as near as can be to the General Library not to be in it. There are inside passage ways connecting the General Library with the Law and Religion libraries. Besides the basement the building has three stories, and in the tower there are a fourth and a fifth story. The main entrance to the building is at the elbow of the L and faces east. Over this entrance is the tower. All the buildings on this campus are Gothic. Mr. Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia is the architect.

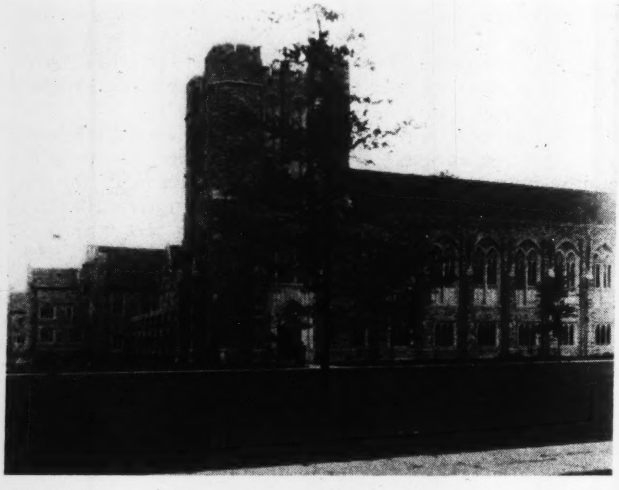
The vestibule to the front door is two stories high, 29 feet, and is finished in Indiana lime stone. On either side of it is a stairway of the same material leading to the second story. The balustrades, the ceiling, and the facing of the door ways are beautified by figures carved into the stone. From the center of the ceiling is hung a large chandelier harmonizing with the Gothic architecture. These features make a striking and cathedral like entrance.

Like other modern library buildings the reading rooms used most are put nearest the front door. The Periodical room is the first to meet the incomer's eye, and opens immediately into the front vestibule. This room is 118 by 23 feet, the ceiling is 14 feet high. It has a long southern exposure, an abundance of natural light, and is ventilated by windows. The artificial lighting is semi-indirect and very satisfactory. There are seventeen tables and 106 chairs for the readers. Along the north wall are 957 pigeon holes for holding the current magazines; 825 of these will accommodate magazines of the usual size and 132 the oversized ones. Each pigeon hole has a hinged door and on each is placed a white card bearing the title of the magazine within in large black letters. There are three newspaper racks on which thirty newspapers are kept and in the southeast corner are book shelves for the several indexes to periodical literature. The rubber-tiled floor puts a soft pedal on the noise caused by frequent coming and going.

Another room frequented almost as much as the Periodical room is the Reserved Book room. This is at the end of a short hall a few steps northward from the vestibule. It is 86 by 28 feet with a ceiling 14 feet above. Quiet, well lighted naturally by day and artificially by night, and ventilated by windows on three sides, this room with 12 long tables and chairs to seat 180 students lends itself splendidly to the comfort of a serious student. Along the walls are open shelves for duplicates and books of a semi-reference nature. Some books of general interest will be put on these shelves for use in the room. In a recessed section divided from the reading room by a counter is a space 37 by 19 feet equipped with steel shelves having a capacity for more than 8,000 reserved books. There is a door opening from this space into the general stacks, and the two book lifts serve this room too.

On the hall near the Reserved Book room is an Exhibition room in which rare books, manuscripts, broadsides, and other papers and documents will be displayed in locked glass cases. On the same floor at the end of a hall leading from the front vestibule to the western end of the building is the Manuscript room, 26 by 21 feet. The entire wall space except that of two Gothic windows and the door is lined with locked metal cabinets more than eleven feet tall. The cabinets contain 1710 pigeon holes in each of which is a metal box 15 x 11 x 3 inches with a hinged lid to hold the Manuscripts. There are two other metal cabinets the same size to hold the Manuscripts in book form.

At the east end of the hall leading from the Manuscript room and just two steps from the front vestibule is a stairway down to the basement. Opening into this basement hall is a door to the Storage room. From the storage room a door opens into a spacious Work room equipped with tables, chairs, shelves for hundreds of books, a desk for the head of the room, and a lavatory. In this room the marking, pasting, mending and writing of book cards and pockets are done. A door from this room opens into the first story of the stacks. From the Work room is another door opening into the office of the head of the newspaper department. Here a catalog of the newspapers in the Library is kept. There are two other doors to the Newspaper office; one opens into the main book stacks, the other into the main Newspaper stacks.



The University Library, Made of North Carolina Stone, is Built in the Form of the Letter L

At the west end of the Work room is a door opening into the quarters of the Order department. From this door a hall extends to the rear end of the building where a double door opens outside for the receipt of freight, express, etc., for the Library. Near this back door is a Receiving room 38 by 25 feet equipped with tables, chairs, some office furniture, and steel shelves. In addition to these rooms there are three offices and a large vault for the staff of the order department. Across the hall from the Receiving room is a stairway from the basement to the third floor. By the stairway is a shaft giving elevator service to the basement, first, and second floors.

Going back again to the front vestibule we find a two-way stairway to the second floor. From the stairway landing on the second floor a double door opens into the Public Catalog room. To the north of this landing and recessed into the wall is a small hall from which the General Delivery room may be entered on one end and a stairway leads from the other end to the third story.

The second floor is termed the main floor for on it are the General Delivery room, the General Reference room, the Public Catalog room, the Cataloging room and four offices for the members of the staff. The Public Catalog room, the first entered from the stairway, is 18 by 62 feet. It is well lighted naturally by windows on the south side and other windows opening into a court on the north side. In the evenings the semi-indirect lighting is ample and comfortable. In this room are three large double-faced card catalog cabinets containing 1872 trays. There are four tall tables on which trays are rested while the cards are searched and one reading table on which are kept a set of the *U. S. Catalog,* Whittaker's *English Catalogue,* and the last volume of the *Trade List Annual.*

Adjoining this room is the General Delivery room 19 by 65 feet. A counter, the entire length of the room, divides it into an attendants' side and a public side. At the south end of the attendants' side is a room cut off by a glass partition for the reference librarian. At the center of this long counter is a line of ten Lamson pneumatic tubes connecting the Delivery desk with each floor of the stacks, the Newspaper room, the School of Religion library, and the Law library. An electric button is by each tube on the counter so a bell may be rung at each tube station to notify the page or attendant that a call-slip or message is being sent. There is also telephone connection between the Delivery Desk and each stack floor and every reading room except the Periodical room. Two Otis electric book lifts serve the Newspaper room, the Reserved Book room, the Delivery Desk, and the Graduate Reading room.

Just ten feet from the Delivery Desk a double leather covered door opens into the General Reference room. This room, 26 by 102 feet has an eastern, northern and western exposure giving an abundance of natural light and ventilation. The ceiling is arched high into the roof and finished in beautiful hardwood and plaster. From it are hung three huge chandeliers. Along the walls at the feet of hardwood beams arched up into the ceiling are seals of famous printing houses carved into stone. Twelve beautiful finished dark oak tables and 176 chairs for readers are provided. Shelves encircle the entire room except the space for three doors and they will accommodate ten thousand reference books. The floor is covered with rubber tile. The room has an atmosphere of quietude and is a very comfortable place for study.

From the General Delivery room another door opens into a small hall from which a stairway leads to the third floor. On this floor are the Graduate Reading room, fourteen studies and seminar rooms and a stairway to the fourth and fifth stories. The Graduate room is 20 by 56 feet, has 7 tables and chairs for 56 students. It is ventilated by windows and lighted partly by natural and partly by artificial light. The floor is rubber tile reducing the necessary noise of coming and going to a minimum. The fourth and fifth stories in the tower each have one seminar room and three studies.

The stack room has seven stories and is in the form of the letter L, too. Each story is served by an elevator, two book lifts, a pneumatic tube station, and a telephone. These conveniences serve also the following rooms: the Newspaper in the basement, the Reserved Book on the first floor, the General Delivery and Reference on the second floor, and the Graduate on the third floor. The stacks are equipped throughout with steel shelving and are estimated to hold 400,000 volumes. On the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh stacks are in all 108 carrels. Each carrel is equipped with an oak table with two shelves for books and a chair. An outside window is at each carrel and overhead is an electric light.

The oldest books in Duke University library have had five homes. The first was in the Main building at Trinity in Randolph county, 78 miles west of their present home; the second was a room in the old Duke building standing then on the East campus in Durham; the third was a splendid new Library building constructed in 1902-1903 on the site of the present Dormitory one, East Campus; the fourth was the excellent fire proof building on the East campus now occupied by the Woman's College library; and the fifth is the present stone building, a unit of the new and beautiful group of buildings of Duke on the West campus. In 28 years the Trinity College library, renamed Duke University library in December, 1924, was housed in three new fire proof buildings, each one better, larger, and more convenient than its predecessor. This record of new buildings for one college or University library is unique in the South, and, I believe, in the United States.

Francis Parkman Regional Branch

By RALPH A. ULVELING

Chief, Branch Department, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

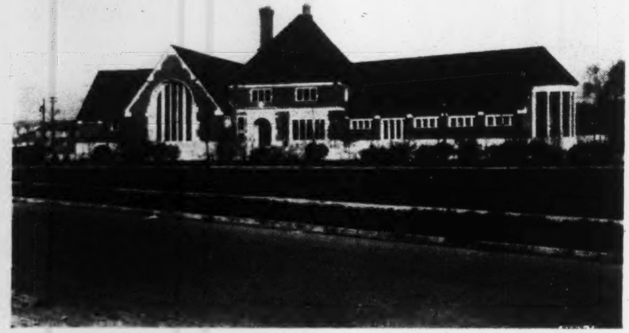
SCARCELY two decades have passed since definite recognition has come to the neighborhood branch library as a necessary distribution center for material warranting widespread duplication. With the current tendency toward specialized reading and study coming simultaneously with the pushing outward of city boundaries, new service difficulties for libraries have developed. Underlying and generating these new needs are the physical limitations of a main library and the prohibitive distances from residence sections to a central unit, sometimes ten to fourteen miles, which preclude the possibility of frequent trips for service otherwise only poorly handled through interloan. Regional branches therefore find a definite place in a broad scheme of urban library service. Stated briefly, as auxiliaries of the main library, they make available at strategic points through the outer belt regions facilities and specialized services of an order transcending that of local branches.

The most recent regional branch added to Detroit's library system is that named for Francis Parkman, the American historian, whose *Conspiracy of Pontiac* and other contributions are so closely bound to the Michigan scene. The building is situated on a triangular site having two street frontages of 338 and 370 feet, thus meeting the need for generous parking space without entailing burdensome expense for the library in providing parking ground or for the patron in visiting rental lots. Though it may be argued, in theory, that a public institution's concern should not extend beyond its doors, no library can be unmindful of transportation factors whether they be public utility lines or the automobile.

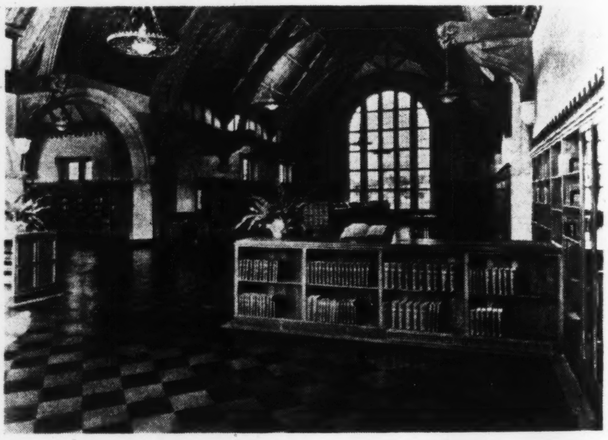
Measuring 200 by 100 feet, the Francis

Parkman Branch provides generously for a large patronage while affording ample accommodations for more than 70,000 volumes. Architecturally of a modified Early English type, it is another impressive departure from institutional formality. The exterior is of wire-cut face brick of varying shades with limestone trim and is surmounted by high gabled roofs of English shingle-tile. On the interior the Old English atmosphere is maintained by beamed ceilings and massive arches of buff and grey Mankato stone properly set off by antique-finished woodwork and walls.

The one departure from this scheme of interior design is the Mary Conover Room for Boys and Girls, so named to give fitting recognition to the pioneer work of Detroit's first children's librarian who still holds an honored place on the staff. This room has a high vaulted ceiling of acoustical plaster tinted a pastel green and is terminated at the far end by a great oriel window in which is inserted a horizontal panel of stained glass bearing the name of the room. The remainder of the first floor is given over to the branch librarian's office, workroom, non-fiction circulation, fiction, reference, and periodical rooms. Directly over the central unit on the second floor are staff and stack rooms, while above these is a well equipped auditorium seating about 200. Further stack space is provided in the basement of the Branch.



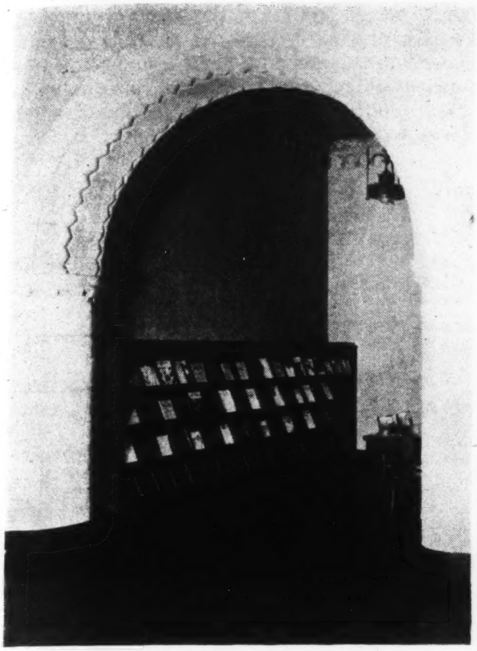
The Francis Parkman Regional Branch is Situated on a Triangular Site Thus Giving Generous Parking Space



From Reference Showing Non-Fiction Circulation with Fiction to Left

Throughout the building lighting, natural and artificial, has been carefully planned. Massed windows extending from the ceiling to knee level admit a flood of daylight into each of the public rooms. Where unusual length of a room makes it necessary, small windows over the shelves supplement the flood light. This arrangement, successfully used in earlier buildings in Detroit, has multiple advantages: cross lights are eliminated, uninterrupted stretches of shelving are made possible, and the low light thrown across the floor gives the rooms a cheerful appearance. Further, the broad windows have an advertising value. By day or evening they permit a view of the interior which is the most effective invitation that can be given a passer. The artificial lighting, so frequently inadequate in library buildings, is uniform in degree and of recommended intensity, ten foot candles. Fixtures hung from corbels along the walls supplement the center units for table lighting and fulfil the requirements for comfortable reading at the shelves.

Before passing to the details of service arrangements attention should be directed to a layout feature which may be challenged, namely, the locating of all public services on one floor. This was done with a purpose. In Detroit experience with detached departments has shown that opinion favors a single



A Corner of the Periodical Room Showing Magazine Display Cases

level as opposed to a separate floor for juvenile rooms. To the public such an arrangement presents at once a grouped display of all facilities provided, which in itself has an educational value, and encourages adult interest in children's reading, while from the institution's standpoint it facilitates administration and engenders staff unity, so essential in a co-ordinated service.

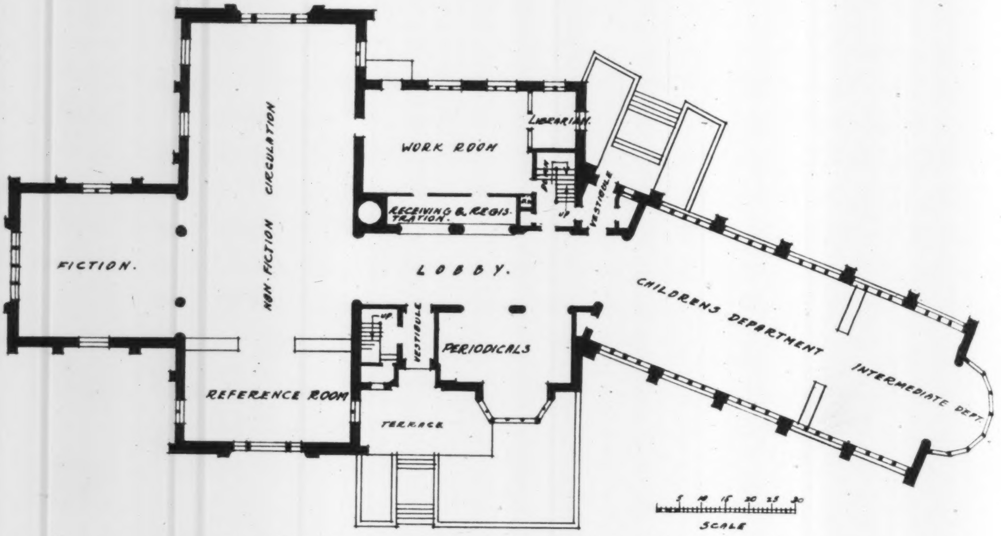
Access to both adult and juvenile rooms is possible from either the main entrance off the terrace or the secondary entrance at the rear. This is effected through the medium of a lobby situated between them. Thus the general objection to so proximate a locating of adult and juvenile units, namely disturbance in one arising from patrons entering or leaving the other, has been nullified.

In observing the routine functionings and mechanical controls of book lending, all of which are located in the lobby, thus leaving the open shelf rooms for the undisturbed use of visitors reading or selecting books, one is aware of a sweeping away of much that in earlier days had been considered fixed. The principles influencing these building innovations were the decentralizing of operations to avoid clogging and confusion during peak periods and the relegating of mechanical aspects of library work to a less dominating position. Accordingly the old central desk which projected its tiers of card files, "discharge" trays, and returned books into the face of all comers was discarded. In its stead two 10 ft. stone counters recessed from the lobby have been installed between pillars. The one opposite the main entrance serves both as a receiving desk and as an information center from which persons unacquainted with the building are directed to the proper departments. By a special design openings in the desk allow for the insertion of book trucks on which incoming material may be placed. Without further handling, these books are then wheeled to the workroom where they are discharged and prepared for shelving. Here similarly constructed desks permit the direct transfer of books being "carded" from one truck to another, thereby reducing to a minimum the wasteful rehandling of returned stock.

From the receiving desk applicants for borrowers' cards are directed to the adjoining

Right: Mary Conover Room for Boys and Girls Showing Oriel Window registration counter. Here, removed from all direct lanes of traffic, they may fill out the necessary forms. The attendant at this desk, having an unobstructed view across the lobby, maintains supervision of the periodical room. The last remaining routine function incident to the lending of books, verifying the patron's charge, is done at the lobby exit of each department. With the desks so situated ideal control over all outgoing material obtains.

One equipment feature which has interested visiting colleagues is the specially designed periodical display racks. Sloping holders keep the magazines in an upright position while allowing the covers to be entirely exposed. Small raised dividers prevent the displayed material from slipping sidewise or overlapping. By hinging the top of each holder, which contains the current number, any unit may be lifted without removing the exposed magazine and back numbers of the same periodical can be inserted into or withdrawn from a compartment directly behind. Access to these back numbers may be controlled as each unit is equipped with a key lock.



First Floor Plan of the Francis Parkman Regional Branch

The Francis Parkman Branch, which is the eighteenth branch in the Detroit Library system to be housed in permanent quarters and the second to be built on the regional plan, was erected at a cost of $190,000.00 exclusive of site and equipment. The building was designed by Marcus R. Burrowes, Detroit architect, whose successful handling of library building problems, notably the Gabriel Richard Branch, has already received favorable comment in our professional literature.

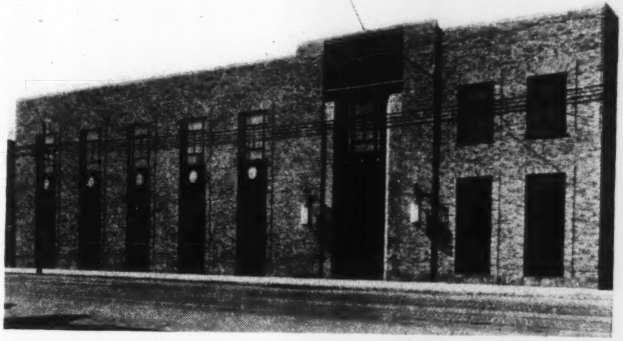
> Books are never out of humor; never envious or jealous; they answer all questions with readiness; they reveal the secrets of Nature, the events of the past; they teach us how to live and how to die; they dispel melancholy by their mirth, and amuse by their wit; they prepare the soul to suffer everything and desire nothing; they introduce us to ourselves; they uphold the downcast, and restrain the conceited by warning that days are swift and life short; and all they ask in return is a quiet corner where they may be safe from the attacks of their enemies.
>
> —HOLBROOK JACKSON, *Anatomy of Bibliomania.*

Frederick H. Hild Regional Branch

By CARL B. RODEN

Librarian, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

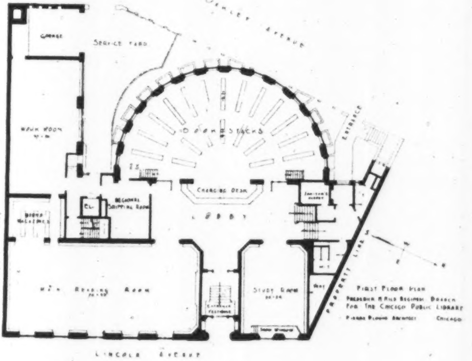
THE SECOND of the Chicago regionals was opened for service on April sixth. It bears the name of the second librarian of the Chicago Public Library, who succeeded Dr. William F. Poole in 1887 and retired in 1909. In architect design, floor plan and arrangement, as well as in size, this building may be safely called unusual, if not "unique." The site of the branch, which is on a very busy traffic street in the heart of its "region," is accessible by through streets and cross-town lines from all directions. The region to be served is the northwest section of the city, with an area of about fifty square miles, comprising nine city wards with an aggregate population of approximately one million.



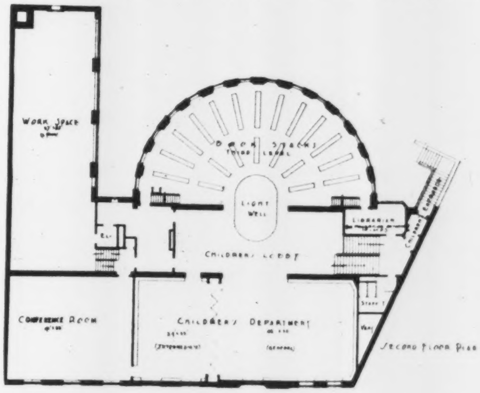
The Frederick H. Hild Regional Branch with a 116 Feet Frontage on a Business Street

Architecturally, the building, designed by a talented young Chicago architect, represents the "modernistic" style. The façade, while clearly a departure from the traditional library architecture, is indubitably dignified and distinguished in its lines and proportions, and the interior impresses every beholder as a composition of great beauty and charm.

The building occupies a frontage of 116 feet on a business street and rises to the height of two principal floors. The first floor contains a large reading room for adults, 72 by 33 feet in dimension, with an added alcove holding a ten-year file of bound *Readers' Guide* to periodicals. To the right of the main entrance there is a smaller study or reference room, furnished with individual tables. The two windows of this room, each five feet wide, have been brought down to a commercial show-window level, with ample exhibit space within, and have proven an important feature of the building, affording opportunity for large and attractive displays that have yielded very striking publicity results. The rear of the first floor contains the delivery desk and a semi-circular stack of four tiers with a capacity of eighty thousand volumes. The children's rooms are on the second floor, over the adult rooms. There is a separate

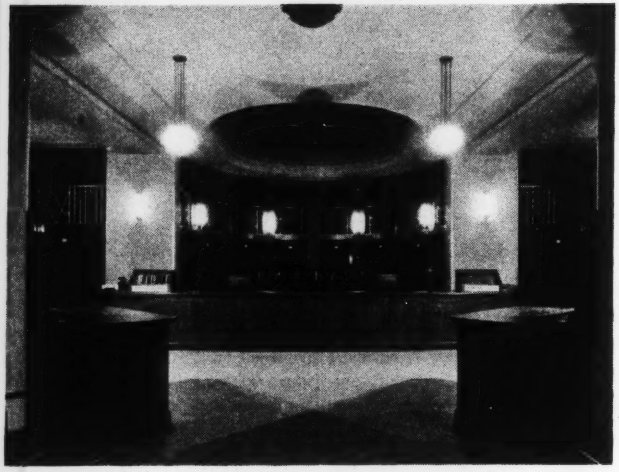


Garage
Service Yard
Avenue
Work Room
Book Stacks
Entrance
Charging Desk
Janitor's Closet
Regional Shipping Room
El.
Lobby
Bound Magazines
Main Reading Room
Entrance Vestibule
Study Room
Show Window
Property Line
First Floor Plan
Frederick H Hild Regional Branch
For The Chicago Public Library
Pierre Blouke Architect
Chicago
Lincoln Avenue



Work Space
Book Stacks
Third Level
Light Well
Librarian
Children's Lobby
Conference Room
Children's Department
(General)
Staff T.
Second Floor Plan

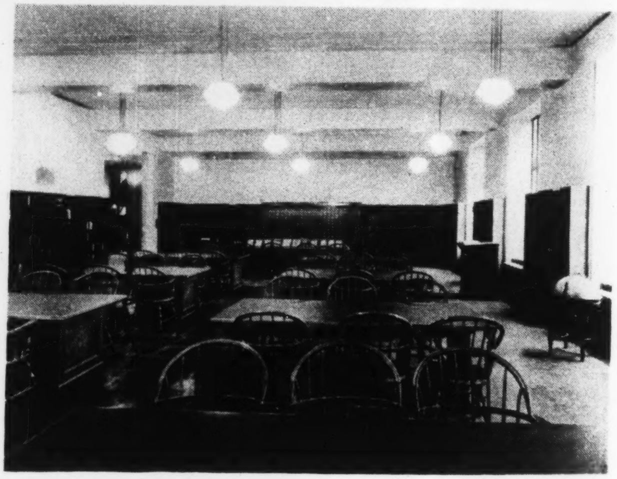
Left: *Children's Room on the Second Floor with a Separate Entrance from the Rear*



Below: *Central Desk with Stacks in the Rear on the Main Floor*

entrance for children from the rear, where the building also abuts on a street, leading by a picturesque outer staircase directly to the second floor which is also reached from the main floor by an impressive flight of stairs. Staff quarters are located on a mezzanine above the second floor, with access to the roof, a portion of which has been set off and floored for recreational use by the staff.

An extraneous feature of the building is the rectangular wing extending rearward from one end. This has been divided into three floors and will be used for housing certain activities and material now in the main library, e.g., bindery, books for the blind, print shop, etc., the removal of which will relieve the congestion in the greatly overcrowded downtown building. The first floor of this wing provides the work and catalog room and the facilities for regional work.



Right: *One-Half of Adult Reading Room on Main Floor*

Hild Branch has an indicated book capacity of more than 100,000 volumes and opened with a stock of 40,000. The section to be covered by the new regional branch includes nine local branch libraries, three sub-branches, three senior and four junior high school libraries, all of which will receive aid and supplementary service as required. Hild Branch is also the local branch for its own vicinity, superseding a smaller branch which has been closed. Circulation statistics show a weekly average of 10,000 or, probably, more than 500,000 a year.

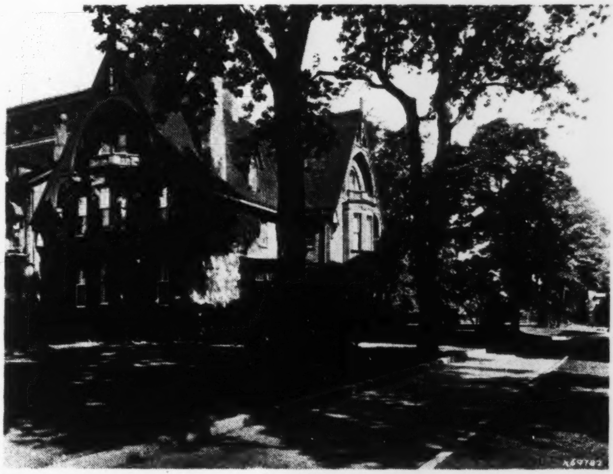
The cost of the building was $230,000. The four-tier radial stack, installed by the Art Metal Company, cost $32,450, and furniture, $11,994. The architect was Pierre Blouke of Chicago.

A Library Club House

By GEORGE H. LOCKE

Librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Canada

IT WAS one of my dreams that some day there might be such development in our buildings that there would be a floor or a flat to be devoted to the librarians off duty. It was one of those vague and seemingly impossible dreams which one allows sometimes to drift between him and the routine of daily duties.



An Old-Fashioned House Remodeled Into a Library Club House

I confess that I do not like tea rooms, lounging rooms or rest rooms in a building devoted to library purposes, but I recognize that there should be opportunities for tea (but not the all pervasive toast) and rest or recreation that the work of the Library may be conducted with a better feeling and a less tired expression.

Therefore in planning for the new Central Circulating Library I made provision for such social and recreational rooms in close proximity to the great public rooms, such as the Theatre and Art Gallery, so that the social needs of the whole staff might be more easily met on the occasion of general meetings. But the building could not be erected for the money available, and the plans had to be modified. It was the wing for which these things were planned that suffered, and it looked as if we would have to put up with inadequate quarters.

But just about this time a large old fashioned house on our western border became vacant, and to wind up the estate the City Council was offered the property at a reasonable price. It was all to our advantage to have the land that we might be protected on that side and have room for expansion. The house itself seemed of little value, and so it was, from a physical standpoint. But to me in my perplexity for accommodation for social and recreational life for my colleagues it presented an opportunity, and I persuaded the Board to allow me to remodel and adapt the house so that within it we might arrange for all those things which related to the social life of our people.

We had the usual experience of those who remodel or try to adapt old houses, and from the leaking roof to the leaking cellar there were many unforeseen expenditures. At first the idea of a Club House was looked upon by many of my colleagues as just another of the Chief's dreams, and they wondered what they could do with it. The same people said a few weeks ago: "Wonder what we ever did without it." There are ten rooms on two floors, the ground floor having a reception hall and a living room, a large dining room and a small private dining room, a remodelled and well-equipped kitchen, and a back stair! On the first floor there is a Card or Committee Room, a lounge, a library reading room, shower baths, etc., and a rest room equipped with three couches.

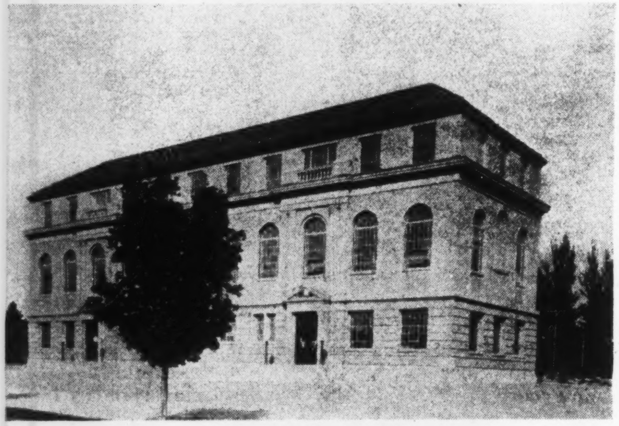
The house has been transformed into a Club House with all the advantages that generally go with such an institution. Lunch, tea and dinner are served at nominal rates each day except Sunday. All the members of the staff belong, and the active management is under the control of a House Committee representing the different divisions of the service. It is available for parties at a nominal cost, and indeed in every way conforms to the tradition of a Club House. In it are held all meetings of a social nature, including committee meetings and minor clubs such as Art, Dramatic, Glee and Reading.

But what appealed to me most in planning for it was the fact that many of our librarians "boarded" in the city, and had little or no means of returning the hospitality accorded them by their friends. Now this is completely changed and the Club House is the opportunity for social life on a dignified and attractive scale with but little expense. At first some of the librarians in the branches wondered—some aloud—what advantage it could possibly be to them, and seemed to think that it was for the librarians at Headquarters. But that it all changed now, and as I said before they wonder how we ever got along without it.

Utah State Agricultural College Library

By HATTIE SMITH
Librarian

THE MOST RECENT addition to the campus of the Utah State Agricultural College is the library building completed late in 1930 and in actual operation since that time. The new structure with a frontage of 138 feet two inches and a depth of 90 feet is one of the finest buildings on the campus. The feature of the building is the magnificent reading room which extends completely along the front of the building on the second floor. The reading room has a depth of 42 feet ten inches. It is furnished excellently and decorated properly as well as being perfectly lighted.



The Only College Library in the Country with a Children's Room

Another very signficant feature of the library is the Children's Room. It is located on the southwest corner of the first floor and is 43 feet 6 inches in length by 32 feet 10 inches wide. Many of the books in the children's section were contributed by Anne Carroll Moore, in charge of the children's department of the New York Public Library system. The children's department is therefore known as the Anne Carroll Moore Library. It is said to be the only children's section in a college library in the country. It is particularly effective in training teachers for the elementary and secondary schools.

Wash rooms, rest rooms, janitorial offices and coat rooms, a supplementary stack room, and the beginning of the stacks are located on the ground floor in addition to the children's library.

The delivery room is located just off the general reading room. It contains sections for graduate students and faculty members. It is 61 feet 6 inches long by 20 feet 9 inches wide. Immediately off from the delivery room is the reserve stack room which is of almost the same identical size being only 3 feet wider. Above the reserve stack room is the librarian's office and the cataloging room.

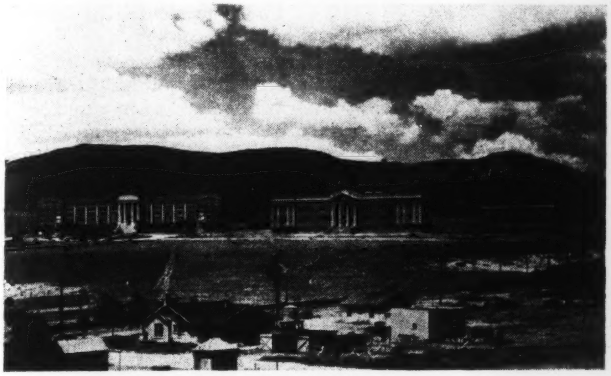
On the top floor are six class rooms, four offices, and a janitor's room. As the need develops these class rooms can be converted into branch Experiment Station libraries and study rooms. The stack sections at the rear of the building have been so constructed that additions can be made without any difficulty, so that the book capacity is practically unlimited. At the present time the capacity is 60,000 volumes.

Sul Ross State Teachers' College Library

By FAY HAMILTON

Librarian

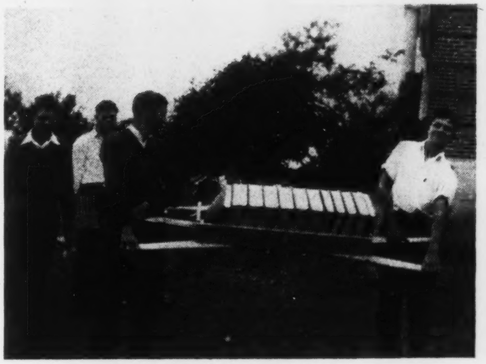
SUL ROSS State Teachers' College, Alpine, Texas, is a co-educational institution. Since its opening in June, 1920, the library has been housed in the Administration Building; there was space neither for students nor books. It first occupied the space intended for a lecture room, only twenty-one feet wide and fifty feet long and, in the course of time, this became unbearably small and an adjoining room was taken in by making an arched opening. This last was thirty feet long and twenty-one feet wide and used for the stack room. These two rooms continued to serve until the present Library Building was completed. Thirteen thousand volumes of books, bound periodicals, duplicate periodicals, bulletins, supplies, etc., were crowded into space twenty-one by eighty feet.



The Center Building is the Library

The Library now occupies the top floor of the Library Building. The reading room is one hundred and thirty feet long and thirty-four feet wide. The periodical room is thirty-four feet wide and thirty feet long with a wide opening and glassed walls to appear as a part of the reading room. The children's room is identical, but at the opposite end of the reading room and has the appearance of being a part of the reading room. The walls of all the rooms are cream in color and the woodwork is green. The stack room will accommodate forty-eight thousand volumes and is furnished with Library Bureau stacks. In addition there are the cataloger's office, library science room, work room, librarian's office and the bibliography room. It is furnished throughout with Library Bureau furniture in light oak and Library Bureau shelves.

The Library was moved October 27, 1930. There were no funds to pay for the labor so the student body and faculty volunteered one hundred per cent to move it over. The Industrial Arts Department made twenty-five troughs to carry the books in. Each trough was carried by two people and held as many volumes as a shelf. In this manner the books were moved shelf by shelf and placed where they should be. More than five hundred trips were necessary to make the transfer and it required six hours. There was not a slacker in the group—in fact there was a scramble between classes as to which class would be successful in making more trips.



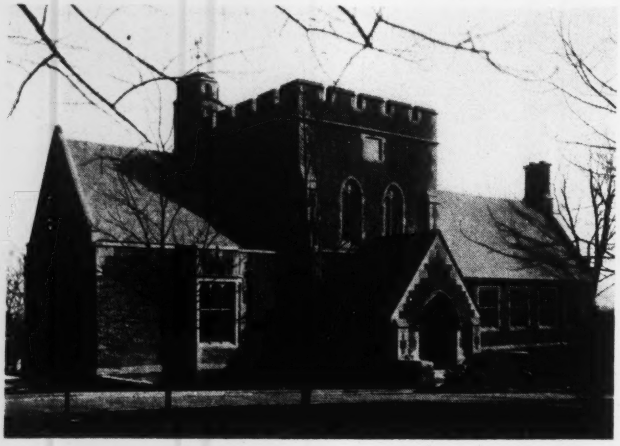
How the Library was Moved. One Side of Trough was Open So Books Could be Slipped Onto Shelves

Lindenwood College for Women Library

By MIRIAM L. KUTZ

Librarian

NOT FAR from the foothills of the Ozarks in Missouri stands the new Lindenwood College Library building dedicated just a year ago. It is built on Tudor Gothic lines of red brick and gray stone. Perhaps the metal weather vane of the owl, parrot and books helps to designate it as the library.



The Lindenwood College Library Has a Browsing Room on the Third Floor

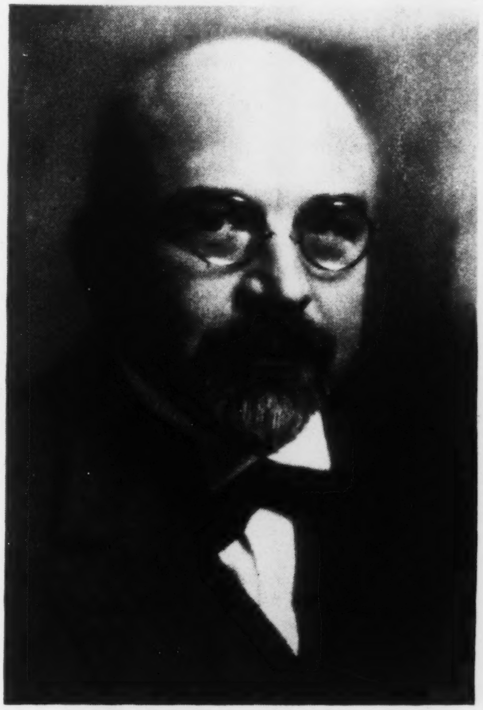
On entering the foyer, which is a little above the ground floor, huge leather doors open into the delivery room with its blue and gold ***fleur de lis*** mosaic ceiling and gray and white marble floor. Baronial carved oaken benches, chairs and chests furnish this room, with the charging desk just back of the center covering the large archway which leads through a short hallway to the librarian's offices and the stacks. Book shelves for reserve books are back of this desk while the card catalog stands to the left. Through a large archway to the left, the newspaper and periodical room can be seen and through a similar archway to the right, the reference room stretches forth bounded on its termination by the gray stone fireplace bearing the Lindenwood crest and motto: "Litera Scripta Manet." The floors are covered with battleship linoleum. Dark oaken chairs and tables with indirect lighting fixtures furnish the rooms and candle scones along the walls and cluster ceiling lights hanging from the Gothic ceiling complete the artificial illumination while red hangings at the casement windows with their English book emblems set off the richness of color.

There is a browsing room on the third floor and on the ground floor a library museum and beautifully furnished club room. Perhaps the most unique feature of the library is the use of student assistants. Eight student assistants together with the librarian and assistant librarian take care of 15,000 volumes and four hundred and fifty students. The capacity of the library will provide for many more students.

Interior Showing Battleship Linoleum on Floors and Indirect Lighting Fixtures

Librarian Authors

ASA DON DICKINSON, librarian and editor, was born in Detroit, Michigan, son of Asa De Zeng and Harriet Sprague (Hyde) Dickinson and a descendant of Gideon Dickinson of Nottinghamshire, England, and Stonington, Conn. He began the study of law at Columbia Law School, but deciding to adopt the profession of librarian, attended the New York State Library School, Albany, in 1902-03. He was on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library for three years during which he organized the department for the blind and had charge successively of one or two of the small branch libraries. Thereafter he was librarian at Union College Library, Schenectady, New York, 1906-07; the Leavenworth (Kansas) Free Public Library, 1907-10; and the Washington State College Library, 1910-12. He was on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page and Co., publishers, New York, for six years excepting one year, when he went to Lahore, India, to organize the library of the University of the Punjab for the government of India. He enlisted for the World War in 1917 and served two months at the reserve officers' training camp, Madison Barracks, New York, but was rejected because of impaired eyesight. He was identified with the war service of the American Library Association, collecting books for the American soldiers in France; under his direction 1,000,000 books were shipped from Hoboken to France. He then went across and distributed them to the troops from the American Library Association Warehouse in Paris. Since 1919 he has been librarian of the University of Pennsylvania Library, with the exception that during 1928-29 he was on leave of absence to permit him to serve as Managing Editor of Doubleday's *Encyclopedia*, which was published the end of May, 1931, and which has been endorsed by the *Subscription Books Bulletin* of the A.L.A. He is the author of the *Punjab Library Primer* (1917); *One Thousand Best Books* (1924); and *Best Books of Our Times* (1928). The last two volumes, having promptly gone out of print, were reissued this Spring by the H. W. Wilson Company. While with the Doubleday, Page and Company he edited or compiled *Children's Book of Christmas Stories* (1913); *Europe at War* (1914); *The Kaiser* (1914); *Children's Book of Thanksgiving Stories* (1916); *Stories of Achievement* (6 vols., 1916); *Children's Book of Patriotic Stories* (1917); *Waifs and Strays by O. Henry* (1917); and *Children's Second Book of Patriotic Stories* (1918). In 1921-1922 he revised the *Pocket University* (26 vols.) for Doubleday, Page and Company.



Asa Don Dickinson

He was president of the Pennsylvania Library Club from 1925-26 and is a member of the American Library Association, American Library Institute, the Order of Founders and Patriots and the Lenape Club. He finds his chief recreation in travel, tramping and books, and he has lectured on library, literary and travel topics. He has talked over the radio a good deal on bookish subjects. During the past winter he represented the University in this way on five occasions through the medium of WCAU.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 1, 1931

Editorial Forum

THIS BUILDINGS Number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL may be of special interest at this time when one of the remedies for depression should be a building program. All expenditures rightly made, whether for buildings or books, as also to keep up the purchasing power of salaries, are of special value just now, and the drop in commodity prices, though not so far in labor or in books, means that more can be had for the money than for a long time past. This is a good ground on which to ask full appropriations alike for new buildings, necessary repairs, books and personnel, as against the rightful tendency to economy on the part of appropriating authorities.

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UNFORTUNATELY, though there has been a tendency to cut down appropriations for books on the theory that books are or will be falling in price like other commodities, there is as yet little hope in this direction. Decreased demand leads to smaller editions and this to increased cost per copy, as pointed out in the *Publishers' Weekly* for August 15th. In fact, THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and other periodicals in New York suffer from an actual advance in labor prices since four years ago the printing Unions made a boom-period contract with the employers for an advance of one dollar per week each year for five years, of which the fourth commenced in January, though outside of New York this condition is not in being and publishers' printing, except for periodicals, is naturally seeking cheaper rates which may sooner or later have their effect on book prices. The actual facts should be brought promptly and fully to the attention of appropriation committees, especially as the need for books in times of unemployment and enforced leisure is greater than ever.

ONE SOLUTION of the problem of building a library on a steep slope is given in Mr. Henry's article on the University of Cincinnati's new library, opened last year, which relates how a retaining wall was built across the upper part of the amphitheater with an earth-fill above it. The first floor is not excavated to the full size of the building, although the second floor is, and the third floor is the receiving level. Another interesting feature of this building is that the entrance floor provides all the facilities needed to serve the hourly demands of the undergraduate students, leaving the other floors for graduate students, instructors, stack space, and special collections. Such an excellent article should help solve the problems of building future university libraries.

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IN THE LIBRARY development of our larger cities the regional branch must come to the front and in the second regional library of Chicago, happily made in its name a memorial of Chicago's second librarian, Frederick H. Hild, in succession to its great original Dr. William F. Poole, a model has been set for this kind of development. It fulfills a function which is becoming more and more important in the relief of an overcrowded main library from divisions of work which can geographically be separated from it, such as the bindery, print shop and the like. A good deal of costly time and work are eliminated by stocking the building with an adequate supply of books for strengthening the needs of branch libraries so that economy as well as convenience is likely to be served by wise regional building. Architecturally there are many new features of which the profession will read with interest in the paper contributed by Chicago's fourth chief librarian, succeeding the well loved Henry E. Legler. Few libraries have had a more distinguished and effective succession in their chiefs.

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DETROIT, with its population approaching two million, is doing its part to set the pace in like manner for the development of regional municipal libraries. In name the second regional building in Detroit commemorates Francis Parkman, the historian, whose relations with Michigan were close, and a most happy innovation has been made in making the childrens room a memorial during her lifetime of service to Mary Conover.

head of the first children's room in that library. Detroit also is a place for new ideas and many are embodied in this fine and useful edifice. Especially noteworthy is the scheme for keeping both the general reading room and the children's room free from administrative obstructions and placing these in a central hallway the full width of the building, through which access is at the front and exit at the rear of each of the two great rooms, bringing the borrower into relation with the charging and discharging desks without cumbering the space or interfering with the beauty of the main room. It is by such original features and wise eclecticism that the development of library buildings makes strides forward.

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HAPPY is the man who can "dream true" and fulfill his heart's desires. This has happened to Mr. Locke throughout his career at Toronto, as in the Boys and Girls House, and now in the Library Club House of which he tells the story in his usual charming fashion. Not many cities have the advantages of Toronto in respect to free space, and it was by an extraordinary stroke of good fortune that next to the new circulating library there was a vacant house which the city acquired and which the library trustees have made into a social center for the staff. Toronto, let us hope, will not be overwhelmed by the library visitors who will be attracted to this delightful Canadian city, which the A. L. A. remembers with pleasure, and by the hospitality of its unique Library Club House.

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A VALUABLE contribution has been made to book selection by Julian A. Sohon, chief bibliographer of the Engineering Societies Library in New York, as the result of his survey throughout New England cities in respect to engineering books and periodicals in public and university libraries. This class of books demands today increasing attention because of the important proportion of men who are workers in electric and other utilities and in public works. The most important man next to Alexander Graham Bell himself in the beginnings of the telephone industry, now handled by the greatest corporation in the world, was Tom Watson, whose autobiographical *Exploring Life* should be in every library. He came to his work as Bell's helper with only ordinary education but he carefully studied all the books he could find in the Boston Public Library to such result that he was awarded a tenth interest in the original telephone company for his own improvements in telephony. The young men in our high schools as well as in technical colleges are many of them looking forward to engineering work so that even rural libraries should be fairly equipped with books on engineering subjects, at least to the extent of a well selected shelfful, as to which the Engineering Societies Library in New York is gladly willing to give counsel. It is gratifying to note that Massachusetts Tech is well supplied and kept up to date not only with the latest books but with foreign as well as home periodicals, which latter Mr. Sohon finds the chief lack in certain other great libraries, while in many lesser libraries not only are foreign periodicals lacking but the shelves are encumbered with books already out of date, serving as excuse for not purchasing the newer books. There is no field in which books are sooner made obsolete than in physio-chemistry and engineering, and this should be kept in mind by librarians everywhere. Weeding out is, to be sure, the most difficult of library tasks, especially where there is no mausoleum for dead books, but this duty is really one of first importance.

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THERE HAVE BEEN important changes mid-year in library personnel, especially at the South, where Harold F. Brigham goes from Nashville to the larger city of Louisville, in succession to the late Mr. Settle, where he will find great opportunities for the future. His place at Nashville will be filled by F. K. W. Drury, who leaves Headquarters to take an active part again in direct library service, and his experience at Brown University will be especially helpful in the Tennessee city where are Fisk and Vanderbilt Univeristies, the George Peabody College for Teachers and other educational institutions. The South will gain by his coming to it. A cruel thing has happened at Paterson, N. J., where George F. Winchester, after forty years of service, has been dismissed without arrangement for partial salary or pension, and where also his wife, who has been the head of the art department of the library, also comes to the end of her service there. Here is a most important example of the need of provision in advance for adequate compensation to those who have done great service to a library and to the public, but whose service comes naturally to an end with advancing years.

The Open Round Table

Copyright Legislation Stand Explained

IN THE JULY issue, the action of the Council of the A.L.A. is summarized as follows:

> "In respect to copyright, it placed the Association on record in favor of the broadest lines of international copyright, unrestricted by limiting conditions. Specifically it favored admision into the International Copyright Union under the Rome Convention of 1928, entire abolition of manufacturing restrictions and unrestricted importation for individual book buyers as well as libraries."

It is declared that "This represents the ideal of international copyright to which hearty assent will be given as the goal of effort by those who press toward the final achievement." As the author of the resolution, I read this favorable comment with great satisfaction. But in the next paragraph I read: "To press for the so-called 'short bill,' persistently advocated by Mr. Solberg" is declared to be as though an ocean liner, seeking to make fast time into smooth water far ahead, should disregard the warnings of the pilot as to submerged rocks and shoals and thereby invite disaster. As this reference to myself must inevitably give librarians an incorrect impression, I request a brief space in which to indicate what I really do advocate in the way of copyright legislation.

The entry of the United States into the International Copyright Union is certainly one of the most important advances with respect to copyright which the United States can now make. We have refused for forty-five years. Such entry implies necessity for amendment of our copyright legislation to bring it into accord with the articles of the International Copyright Convention of June 2, 1928, to which the United States must now adhere. That involves the extension of copyright to works of architecture, choreographic works and pantomimes; the granting of automatic statutory copyright for an author's work from the date of its creation; the passing of legislation (1) to regulate the author's exclusive right to authorize the communication of his work to the public by broadcasting; (2) to secure to the author the right to claim the authorship of his work and "to object to every deformation, mutilation, or other modification of it which might be prejudical to his honor or his reputation"; (3) to release foreign authors from compliance with any copyright formalities. Other admittedly desirable amendments are the securing of "divisible copyright" and the abrogation of the fixed royalty for the use of music for mechanical reproduction.

The requirement of obligatory manufacture in the United States of the author's work has prevented our entry into the Copyright Union since July 1, 1891. It is now agreed that the foreign author must be released from this burden in order to permit our entry into the Union, but the copyright bill proposed to extend the obligation of manufacture to everything produced by an American author 'in book, pamphlet, map, or sheet form." This requirement as a condition for securing copyright protection is not justified by any principle of copyright. It is a dark blot on our copyright legislation. Its elimination, not partially, but wholly, is necessary to make our legislation right. This is the fundamental reform required to be made in order to bring our legislation up to the world standard of copyright. Librarians are surely entitled to urge this vital betterment. It is plainly expressed and endorsed in the resolution adopted at New Haven by the American Library Institute and by the Council of the American Library Association and I am hoping to see it embodied in our new copyright legislation.

THORVALD SOLBERG.

A Book That Deserves to Live

WILL READERS of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL help in an effort to save the life of a book that deserves to live but is under death sentence?

Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife, Julian Hawthorne's biography of his parents, has long been recognized as one of the important American biographies—in authority of first-hand knowledge, in honesty and clear-sightedness of point of view, and in charm, humor and sympathy of treatment. It has been for years a standard recommendation for American libraries of all sizes. The *A.L.A. Catalog,* 1926, records it as "o.p.," with the comment: "This standard life by Hawthorne's son is called by Richardson the best biography in America." First published more than fifty years ago, it has been out of print for the last fifteen or twenty years (*A.L.A. Catalog,* 1904, lists only the English edition)—a period that has seen an immense increase in our school and college libraries and the rise of the junior college library as an agency in young people's reading. In all such collections especially, *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife* should be considered indispensable; but I doubt if it can be found in very many of them.

At the present time, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers of *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife,* have decided that there is no demand for this book that would warrant a reprinting and that they will be obliged to melt the plates, to relieve pressure upon their storage space. This means, in the deepest sense, the extinction of a life that is potent in influence and in value certainly for the present and succeeding generation of American readers.

Is it not possible for librarians to avert this death sentence? If it can be made evident to the publishers that libraries which have been unable to obtain the book would be glad to add it to their collections if it is made available, the practicability of a new edition would I am sure receive friendly consideration from the publishing house that for so many years has been identified with the name of Hawthorne in American literature. I urge that librarians write directly to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in this endeavor.

HELEN E. HAINES.

Of Interest To Librarians

ON THE CHANCE that the news may be of interest to libraries on this side of the water and may perhaps not be brought to their attention as it appeared in the original print let me quote the following notice brought to my attention by Mr. Clifford of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, from *Man*, a monthly record of anthropological science in its issue of August, 1931, on pages 165-66:

> Durable paper for the Institute's *Journal.* Notice to Fellows and other Subscribers, and especially to Libraries.
>
> The Council has decided to print a limited number of copies of the *Journal* of the Royal Anthropological Institute on a specially durable all-rag paper, beginning with the forthcoming issue, Volume LXI, part 1.
>
> The paper which has been selected is John Dickinson and Co.'s Grade 1B machine-made all-rag paper, which is produced in accordance with the specification for "durable book papers" set out in the recent report of the Library Association.
>
> This durable issue will be supplied in future to the copyright libraries of Great Britain; and one set will be kept for use in the Institute's own library.
>
> This issue is specially recommended for libraries, where maximum durability is a matter of primary importance.
>
> The extra cost to subscribers, of the durable issue, will be 7s. per annum, or 3s. 6d. each part. Requests for copies should be sent to the office of the Institute, 52, Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C.1, if possible by September 1st, when the order will be given for printing Vol. LXI, part 1; but orders for subsequent parts will be received at any later date.

H. M. LYDENBERG,
Assistant Director, New York Public Library.

Ezra Cornell's Papers Wanted

EZRA CORNELL'S employment, in 1844, to build Professor Morse's experimental telegraph line from Washington brought him into contact with Henry J. Rogers, its first operator at Baltimore, and they were occasional correspondents for the ensuing thirty years. After Rogers's death in 1879 his papers were deposited "in a certain library" not further identified. I should be pleased to learn their present whereabouts.

CHARLES H. HULL,
Cornell University Library.

Errors in Reprint

DR. E. C. RICHARDSON'S *Classification*, 3rd ed., published recently, came to my notice only a short time ago. I find that, in reprinting from the 2nd edition, certain errors were repeated. The Synopsis of my system of Classification *for* (not *of*) Libraries, on pp. 144-5, misrepresents the subordination of several subjects under Geology and Biology. Under these heads the indentions should have been equal. Meteorology, Mineralogy, and Economic Geology should *not* appear as subordinate to Geography; nor should Physiology and Morphology appear as subordinate to Cytology. These were printer's errors in 1910, in adapting this Synopsis from that printed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in August of that year. In view of the extensive use of the Dr. Richardson's book, I should have years ago drawn attention to these errors, but the matter seemed less important then than now. If I had known that a reprint was in preparation, I should have asked Dr. Richardson last year to make the corrections.

HENRY E. BLISS,
Associate Librarian,
College of the City of New York Library.

From The Library Schools

Atlanta Graduates' Association Dissolved

AS IMMEDIATE past president I am writing to inform you that the Graduates' Association of the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta as formally constituted has been dissolved by vote of the members.

With transfer of the school to Emory University and its establishment as a graduate school therein the Graduates automatically become members of the Alumni Association of Emory University and their interest in the school will be continued through that organization. It was provided that the loan fund set up some years ago by the association to aid suitable persons in securing library training should be continued under direction of the Dean of the school and a self perpetuating board of graduates of the library school.

ELLA MAY THORNTON.

Michigan

ENROLLMENT in the courses offered by the Department of Library Science during the eight weeks summer Session reached a total of sixty. Of this number nineteen were candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in Library Science, thirty-two for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Library Science, and nine were enrolled in the courses offered for teacher-librarians. An unusually large proportion of these students was made up of experienced librarians.

Following the usual practice of the department, the first semester's work in the four basic courses required for the bachelor's degree—cataloging and classification, reference, book selection and ordering, and administration—was offered, with elective courses in ephemeral material and special collections. Second-year courses included seminars in the administration of university and college libraries and of public libraries, a seminar in special administrative and bibliographic problems, and courses in national and regional bibliography and advanced reference. In addition to the regular courses, a series of round table discussions on problems of special interest to the librarians enrolled was held during the week beginning August 10. Including students finishing their work at the end of the Summer Session, the Department of Library Science has granted a total of ten Masters' and thirty-eight Bachelors' degrees this year.

C. B. JOECKEL, *Professor of Library Science.*

Illinois

THE SECOND year students, those registered in the Graduate School for work leading to the Master's degree, numbered twenty-six, most of them holding positions in college or university libraries; seven of these were men. Three completed work and received the Master's degree. Eighty-three students were registered in the first year's work in the Library School. The courses open to high school graduates in library positions had a registration of nine, all from Illinois public libraries.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

Pittsburgh

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL for the first time took part in the Annual Exhibition which was held by Carnegie Institute of Technology on April 24 this year. At that time the Departments of the Library cooperated with the School in making the occasion a most interesting one. Special exhibits were held in the Order and Cataloging Departments. These were most worth while, and aroused appreciative comment from staff and visitors. Other departments of the library, not usually open to the public, which contributed to the occasion, included the Printing, Binding and Schools Departments.

Simmons

SIMMONS HAS SUFFERED grievously this year from the inroads death has made. Earlier in the year Idelle Tapley and Marion Lovis were taken, and on May 1 Mary Elizabeth Wood died in China. Miss Wood had been ill for some months, and only her brave spirit kept her alive. Her friends had hoped that she might at least see May 16, an anniversary of her work for Boone University and its library, on which they wished to show again their love and appreciation, but she did not need a formal expression of that.

No blow has touched us more keenly than the death of Elisabeth Knapp on April 14. Not only was she the first college graduate who enrolled in the one-year library program at Simmons in 1903, but from 1923 to 1927 she took a month each spring from her busy life in Detroit to come to Simmons for a course in Library work with children. Every member of the classes of those years will remember the inspiration of those days, and many owe to her the call to turn to the field in which she herself had done so much.

JUNE R. DONNELLY, *Director.*

School Library News

Librarianship As A Profession

THE FOLLOWING bibliography has been prepared by Velma R. Shaffer, librarian of the Horace Mann High School at Gary, Indiana, for students interested in library work as a profession. The list is not intended to be comprehensive, but was simply made to fit the needs of that particular school which has been concentrating on vocational guidance.

Adams, E. K. *Women Professional Workers.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Library and museum services, p. 356-372.
Grades and salaries, p. 49-52.

Barnard, J. L. *Getting a Living.* Franklin Pub. & Supply Co. $1.00.
Library work, p. 184-186.

Cades, H. R. *Jobs for Girls.* Harcourt. $2.00.
Book-lovers' business, p. 122-132.

Ernst, C. H. & White, T. M. *Opportunity Ahead!* Appleton. $1.50.
Librarianship: a new profession, by Charles H. Compton, p. 75-96.

Ferris, H. J. & Moore, Virginia. *Girls Who Did.* Dutton. $2.50.
Anne Carroll Moore: a girl who loved books and children and who has become Head of the Children's Department of the New York City Public Library, p. 35-48.

Filene, Catherine. *Careers for Women.* Houghton. $2.00.
Library work, p. 293-310

Giles, F. M. and Giles, Mrs. Imogene. *Vocational Civics.* Macmillan. $1.40.
The Library, p. 188-193.

Hatcher, O. L. *Occupations for Women.* Southern Woman's Educational Alliance. Richmond, Va. $3.65.
Library work, p. 345-363.
Information chart on minimum requirements for entrance, tuition, board, room, trips and field work, texts, student aid, curriculum, credentials of various library schools, p. 356-7.

Hoerle, H. C. & Saltzberg, F. B. *The Girl and the Job.* Holt. $1.50.
The librarian, p. 159-166.

Leuck, M. S. *Fields of Work for Women.* Appleton. $2.50.
Librarianship as a profession, p. 166-125.

Lyon, L. S. *Making a Living.* Macmillan. $1.60.
Library workers, p. 378-380.

Lyon, L. S. & Butler, A. M. *Vocational Readings.* Macmillan. $1.68.
Library service, p. 359-363.

McVey, W. E. & Tubbs, E. V. *Find Yourself!* School Specialty Press. 52c.
The Librarian, p. 122-127.

Platt, R. H. & Farnham, R. T. *Book of Opportunities.* Putnam. $3.00.
Library work, p. 365-369.

Smith, L. W. & Blough, G. L. *Planning a Career.* Amer. Bk. Co. $1.08.
The librarian, p. 257, 373-376.

Weaver, E. W. *Profitable Vocations for Girls.* Laidlaw. $1.20.
Librarianship, p. 138-148.

Ziegler, S. H. & Jaquette, Helen. *Choosing an Occupation.* Winston. $1.20.
Librarian, p. 276-278.

SOURCE BOOK MATERIAL

Allen, F. J. *Guide to the Study of Occupations.* Harvard University. $2.50.
Librarian bibliography, p. 89.

Watson, E. E. *Source Book for Vocational Guidance.* Wilson. $2.25.
Librarian, p. 124-5.

Robertson, D. A. *American Colleges and Universities.* Scribner. $2.50.
Library schools, p. 106-110.

MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLET MATERIAL

Books and Pamphlets on Library Work. A.L.A. Free.

After College What? Carnegie Library of Atlanta, affiliated with Emory University. Free.

Peeler, Virginia. *The Librarian in New Orleans.* Vocational information monographs. No. 13. New Orleans Public Schools. Free.

Jennings, Judson T. *The Librarian's Opportunity as an Educator:* a commencement address given before the St. Louis Library School, June 5, 1928. St. Louis Library School. Free.

What Are You Going To Do? Radcliffe College Bulletin. Free.
Library work, p. 18-19.

A Few of the Vocations Open to Elmira College Women. Elmira, N. Y. Free.
Librarian, p. 19-22.

Southwick, Margaret. "The Need of Technical Training for Teacher-Librarians." *Platoon School* 3:12-16. March-May, 1929.

Kelly, F. H. "The Professional Training of the Librarian in a Platoon School. *Platoon School* 4:17-21. March-May, 1930.

Free To Libraries

PAMPHLET bibliography *Cleanliness Stories For Children* by the Cleanliness Institute, 45 East 17th Street, New York City.

REPORT entitled *The Magistrates' Court of Philadelphia,* by Spencer Ervin. Report published by Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation, 311 So. Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Apply direct.

The September Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

September 2

Dakers, Andrew. The Tragic Queen. (Houghton) $5.
A study of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Dugdale, E. T. S. Trans. The German Diplomatic Documents (1871-1914) (Harper) 4 vol. $7.50 per vol.
Germany's diplomatic chess game.

Gibbs, Philip. The Reckless Duke. (Harper) $4.
A tale of the Duke of Buckingham, a reckless cavalier of Stuart England.

Thomas, Bertram. Alarms and Excursions in Arabia. (Bobbs) $4.

September 3

Ellis, Havelock. More Essays of Love and Virtue. (Doubleday) $2.

Muspratt, Eric. My South Sea Island. (Morrow) $2.50.
Experiences of a young English adventurer.

Sanctis, Francesco de. History of Italian Literature. (Harcourt) $7.50

September 4

Brodeur, Arthur. The Pageant of Civilization. (McBride) 2 vol. $7.50.
The story of vanished civilizations.

Clarke, Tom. My Northcliffe Diary. (Cosmopolitan) $3.
The author presents Lord Northcliffe.

Kemp, Sam. Black Frontiers. (Brewer) $3.
A soldier of fortune's record of African days.

Merrick, Henrietta Sands. In the World's Attic. (Putnam) $5.
Narrative of a journey into the Himalayas.

St. John, Christopher, Editor. Ellen Terry and Bernard Shaw. (Putnam) $5.

September 8-9

Berenberg, D. P. The Kid. (Macmillan) $1.50.
A narrative poem.

Dillon, George. The Flowering Stone. (Viking) $2.50.
Forty poems selected from his recent work.

Dresbach, Glenn Ward. Selected Poems. (Holt) $2.50.
Poems of the far-western mountains and desert.

Wilkinson, Clennell. Nelson. (Longmans).

Young, Vash. A Fortune to Share. (Bobbs) $1.50.
Personal experiences as an insurance agent.

September 10-11

Adams, James Truslow. The Epic of America. (Little) $4.
A panorama of American life from Columbus to Hoover.

Baring, Maurice. In My End Is My Beginning. (Knopf) $2.50.
Life of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Baumont, Maurice. The Fall of the Kaiser. (Knopf) $2.50.
Conflicting accounts which show the Kaiser brought his own downfall.

Collier, John, Editor. The Scandals and Credulities of John Aubrey. (Appleton) $2.50.
Anecdotes about famous men.

French, Joseph Lewis. A Gallery of Old Rogues. (King) $3.
Compilation of biographical sketches of "bad men" in American history.

Gaither, Frances. The Fatal River. (Holt) $3.
Life and death of LaSalle.

Hyden, Walford. Pavlova. (Little) $3.

James, Paul. And Then What? (Knopf) $2.
Collection of lyrics.

Moses, Montrose J. Representative British Dramas: Victorian and Modern. (Little) $4.50.

Spingarn, J. E. Creative Criticism. (Harcourt) $2.
And other essays.

Storm, Marian. Prologue to Mexico. (Knopf) $3.50.
Scenes, people, and customs.

Untermeyer, Louis. American Poetry. (Harcourt) $3.
A companion volume to *Modern American Poetry*. It ends where the latter begins.

Warshow, Robert Irving. Alexander Hamilton: First American Business Man. (Greenberg) $3.50.

September 15-16

Beardsley, Harry M. Prophet of Polygamy. (Houghton) $3.50.
Joseph Smith and his Mormon empire.

Hagedorn, Hermann. Leonard Wood: A Biography. (Harper) 2 vol. $10.

Oliver, John Rathbone. Fear. (Macmillan) $1.
The autobiography of James Edwards.

Sarett, Lew. Wings Against the Moon. (Holt) $2.
Poetry.

Sherwin, Oscar. Benedict Arnold, Patriot and Traitor. (Century) $4.

Showerman, Grant. Rome and the Romans. (Macmillan) $5.

All sorts of significant facts about the ancient Roman.

September 17-18

Brooks, Charles S. Tragedy of Josephine Maria. (Harcourt) $2.50.

Plays for two to four actors. All of one scene.

Davis, Robert. Bob Davis Hither and Yon. (Appleton) $2.

Hughes, Glenn. Short Plays for Modern Players. (Appleton) $2.50.

Walton, Eda Lou. James Matthew and Other Poems. (Brewer) $2.

Two long narrative poems and a group of lyrics.

September 24-30

Hergesheimer, Joseph. Sheridan. (Houghton) $4.

The life of a dashing cavalry leader.

Moult, Thomas, Editor. Best Poems of 1931. (Harcourt) $2.50.

Best poems appearing in England and American periodicals.

Robinson, E. A. Matthias at the Door. (Macmillan) $1.75.

Poetry.

Wagenknecht, Edward. Jenny Lind. (Houghton) $3.

During September

Crum, Ralph B. Scientific Thought in Poetry. (Chicago Univ.)

The effect of science on poetry and a speculation on the fate of the poetry of the future.

Gowen, Herbert H. A History of Indian Literature. (Appleton) $4.

Oxenham, John. A Saint in the Making. (Longmans.)

A life of the Cure d'Ars.

Strawn, Arthur. The Road to Granada. (Brewer) $1.75.

Actual adventures in the days of the Moorish wars in Spain.

Thomas, Eleanor Walter. Christina Georgina Rossetti. (Chicago Univ.)

A critical and bibliographical study.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

September 1

Burriss, Eli Edward. Taboo, Magic, Spirits. (Macmillan) $2.

A study of primitive elements in Roman religion.

Collins, Charles Wallace. Rural Banking Reform. (Macmillan) $2.

Shows the weaknesses of unit banks in rural communities and seeks to determine which type will serve the rural communities best.

Hicks, John D. The Populist Revolt. (Univ. Minnesota) $2.50.

A history of the farmer's alliance and the people's party.

Jones, Rufus M. Pathways to the Reality of God. (Macmillan) $2.

McCullogh and Thayer. Elastic Arch Bridges. (Wiley)

September 3-8

Bigelow, Francis Hill. Historic Silver of the Colonies and Its Makers. (Macmillan) $2.50.

New and cheaper edition.

Davis, Michael. Paying Your Sickness Bills. (Univ. Chicago) $2.50.

With equal sympathy for the doctor and the patient.

Fetter, Frank A. The Masquerade of Monopoly. (Harcourt) $3.75.

Flanders, Ralph E. Training Our Machines. (Smith) $2.50.

The world's present troubled affairs by a social engineer.

Groves, Ernest R., and Groves, Gladys H. Sex in Marriage. (Macaulay) $3.

Kastein, Josef. The Messiah of Ismir. (Viking) $3.50.

The strange story of the Kabala student Sabbatai Zevi from Smyrna (known of old as Ismir) who claimed to be the Messiah.

Kroeber and Waterman. Source Book in Anthropology. (Harcourt) $3.75.

Moore, Edward Roberts. The Case Against Birth Control. (Century) $2.50.

Soglow, O. Pretty Pictures. (Farrar) $2.

Cartoons.

White, Charles E. Jr. Successful Houses and How to Build Them. (Macmillan) $2.50.

Reissue at reduced price.

September 10

Agniel, Marguerite. The Art of the Body. (Harcourt) $5.

Beauty and health by means of rhythmic exercises.

Heard, Gerald. Social Substance of Religion. (Harcourt) $3.

An essay on the revolution of religion.

Jastrow, Joseph. The House That Freud Built. (Greenberg) $2.

A leading psychologist answers the queries regarding the pronouncements of Freud.

Jung and Wilhelm. The Secret of the Golden Flower. (Harcourt) $3.75.

A translation and a significant explanation of an ancient Chinese manuscript.

Lenz, Sidney S. The One-Three System. (Simon) $1.

Contract bidding.

Papini, Giovanni. Gog. (Harcourt) $2.50.

A satire of modern humanity.

September 11

Adams, Evangeline. Astrology For Everyone. (Dodd) $2.

Adler, Alfred. What Life Should Mean To You. (Little) $3.

Problems of every day life discussed by a doctor.

Brown, Lawrason, and Heise, Fred. THE LUNGS: And The Early Stages of Tuberculosis. (Appleton) $1.50.

Currie, Barton. FISHERS OF BOOKS. (Little) $4.

A delightful narrative of the author's experiences in tracking down first issues or in acquiring famous manuscripts.

Dunn, Alan. REJECTIONS. (Knopf) $3.

Drawings which the editors of *The New Yorker* refused.

Flandrau, Charles. LOQUACITIES. (Appleton) $2.50.

Hill, Janet McKenzie. COOKING FOR TWO. (Little) $2.50.

Hopkinson, Helen E. SO YOU'RE GOING TO BUY A BOOK! (Minton) $2.

A picture book for grown-ups.

Knickerbocker, H. R. FIGHTING THE RED TRADE MENACE. (Dodd) $2.50.

Author completes his analysis of the development of Russia's Five Year Plan.

McCutcheon, George Barr. BOOKS ONCE WERE MEN. (Dodd) $2.50.

The profession of book-collecting and its hazards and delights.

Major, Ralph. THE DOCTOR EXPLAINS. (Knopf) $4.

Explaining the doctor's methods in diagnosis and treatment.

September 15

Arenson, Saul B. CHEMICAL ARITHMETIC. (Wiley)

Baynes, Ernest Harold. WILD LIFE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAIN FOREST. (Macmillan) $2.50.

Lippmann, Walter. A PREFACE TO MORALS. (Macmillan) $1.

Finding the way through and out of the moral confusion of our time. Reprint.

Lundell, Hoffman, and Bright. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF IRON AND STEEL. (Wiley.)

Roper, Bill. FOOTBALL: TODAY AND TOMORROW. (Duffield) $2.50.

Smith, Everett. SYNONYM GOLF. (Mohawk) $1.

Wilder, Louise Beebe. ADVENTURE IN A SUBURBAN GARDEN. (Macmillan) $3.

An interesting narrative of one amateur's experience.

September 16-18

Cher, Marie. POISON AT COURT. (Appleton) $3.

Geddes, Patrick and Thomas, J. Arthur. LIFE. (Harper) 3 vol. $4 per volume.

Outlines of general biology.

Knowlson, T. S. THE SECRET OF CONCENTRATION. (Harper) $2.50.

How to train the mind to attack all types of mental problems.

Martin, Alfred W. CONSOLATION. (Appleton.)

Mumford, Lewis. THE BROWN DECADES. (Harcourt) $3.

Critical reappraisal of American art between 1865-1895.

Stevens, Thomas Wood. THE THEATRE: FROM ATHENS TO BROADWAY. (Appleton) $2.50.

Wise, William Waterman, Editor. A JEW SPEAKS. (Harper.)

An anthology from Ludwig Lewisohn.

September 22

Halbert, Blanche, Editor. THE BETTER HOMES MANUAL. (Univ. of Chicago) $3.

Methods of financing and problems of construction.

Merriam, Charles E. THE MAKING OF CITIZENS. (Univ. Chicago) $3.

A comparative study of the methods of civic training.

Oman, J. W. THE NATURAL AND THE SUPERNATURAL. (Macmillan) $4.

The place of religion in our present philosophical world.

During September

Bowie, Russell. ON BEING ALIVE. (Scribner) $2.

Several pathways that lead to fullness of life.

Keller, Henry. MODERN HEBREW ORTHOPEDIC TERMINOLOGY AND JEWISH MEDICAL ESSAYS. (Stratford) $2.50.

Lee, Albert. PORTRAITS IN POTTERY. (Stratford) $1.50.

Full of information for the antique-hunter.

Mones, Leon. WHY BE AFRAID? (Stratford) $1.50.

Causes, nature, and cure of fear.

Oliver, F. S. THE ENDLESS ADVENTURE. (Houghton) $7.50.

Personality and practical politics in eighteenth century England.

Sangster, Margaret. SIX WOMEN ALONG THE WAY. (Brewer) $2.

Six women whose lives were changed by Christ's presence.

Smith, Susan. MADE IN FRANCE. (Knopf) $2.

Decorative arts of France.

Trattner, Ernest R. AS A JEW SEES JESUS. (Scribner) $2.

Von Handel-Mazzetti, Enrica. JESSE AND MARIA. (Holt) $2.50.

Romance of a nobleman and woman of the people who come into conflict because of their religious belief.

Selected Fiction

September 2-3

Aldington, Richard. THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER. (Doubleday) $2.50.

Blair, Emily Newell. A WOMAN OF COURAGE. (Farrar) $2.

Bradford, Roark. JOHN HENRY. (Harper) $2.50.

What John Bunyan is to the white lumberjacks, John Henry is to the simple Negroes of the Lower Mississippi.

Buchan, John. The Blanket of the Dark. (Houghton) $2.50.
A story of Henry VIII's reign.

Doneghy, Dagmar. The Border: A Missouri Saga. (Morrow) $2.50.
Civil War days on the Kansas-Missouri border.

Gudmundsson, Kristmann. The Bridal Gown. (Cosmopolitan) $2.50.
Setting is Iceland.

Mitchison, Naomi. The Corn King and the Spring Queen. (Harcourt) $3.75.
Historical novel of Scythia and Sparta.

Smith, Arthur D. Howden. The Eagle's Shadow. (Lippincott) $2.
Romance of the period of Napoleon's exile.

Wodehouse, P. G. If I Were You. (Doubleday) $2.
Ran in the *American Magazine*.

September 8-11

Burke, Thomas. The Flower of Life. (Little) $2.

Byrne, Donn. Rivers of Damascus. (Century) $2.
Short stories.

Corbett, Elizabeth. The Young Mrs. Meigs. (Century) $2.

De la Roche, Mazo. Finch's Fortune. (Little) $2.
The third of the Jalna Saga. Ran in *Atlantic Monthly*.

Deeping, Warwick. The Ten Commandments. (Knopf) $2.50.

Doblin, Alfred. Alexanderplatz, Berlin. (Viking) 2 vols. $5.
The story of Franz Biberkopf, an ex-convict who wanted to go straight.

James, Will. Big Enough. (Scribner) $2.50.
"Story of a cowboy and a cowhorse that grow'd up to where they was Big Enough for most anything."

O'Connor, Frank. Guests of the Nation. (Macmillan) $2.
Life in Ireland during the Rebellion.

Orcutt, William Dana. Dagger and Jewels. (Dodd) $2.50.
Gorgeous adventures of Benvenuto Cellini.

Richardson, A. P. Barnegat Ways. (Century) $2.
Short stories of the New Jersey sea coast.

Riesenberg, Felix. Endless River. (Harcourt) $2.50.

Sinclair, Upton. The Wet Parade. (Farrar) $2.50.

Wolff, William Almon. A Song of Sixpence. (Minton) $2.

September 16-17

Canfield, Dorothy. Basque People. (Harcourt) $2.50.
Short stories.

Morrow, Honoré W. Black Daniel. (Morrow.)
The love story of a great man.

Oemler, Marie Conway. Flower of Thorn. (Century) $2.50.
Romance in the South.

Sabatini, Rafael. Scaramouche, the King Maker. (Houghton) $2.50.
Scaramouche continues his adventures in the midst of the French Revolution.

Vandercook, John. Forty Stay In. (Harper) $2.50.
Liberia is that part of West Africa where, according to an old song, for every one who leaves, forty stay in.

During September

Barford, Dora. Captain Lucifer. (Macmillan) $3.
The tale of a gentleman highwayman in the days of Queen Anne.

Penzoldt, Ernst. The Marvellous Boy. (Harcourt) $2.50.
Fictionized biography of Thomas Chatterton, the poet-prodigy.

Book Club Selections

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Albert Grope. By F. O. Mann. *Harcourt*.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Susan Spray. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. *Harper*.
The era of this book is the thirties of the last century.

S.S. San Pedro. By James Gould Cozzens. *Harcourt*.
Based on a great marine disaster.

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

The Life of the Devil. By Louis Coulange. *Knopf*.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Pinafores and Pantalets (Primary Group). By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis. *Harcourt*.

Waterless Mountain (Intermediate Group). By Laura A. Armer. *Longmans*.

Pearls of Fortune (Older Girls.) By Alice Lide and Margaret Johansen. *Little*.

The Flood-Fighters (Older Boys). By Thames Williamson. *Houghton*.

LITERARY GUILD OF AMERICA

John Henry. By Roark Bradford. *Harper*.
Legends of a Negro six feet tall whose "feets don't tetch the ground."

SCIENTIFIC BOOK CLUB

Television: Its Methods and Uses. By Edgar H. Felix. *McGraw-Hill*.

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

The Religion of Jesus. By Toyohicko Kagawa. *Winston*.

Book Reviews

British Museum Catalogue, New Edition

BOOK-REVIEWING is an avocation that has been in existence since the time of Job, but there are still a few books unreviewed and unreviewable. An essay is definitely not a book-review, and a book-review that restricts itself to paper, print and binding is a review of a book but hardly a book-review. The *Bible*, the *Koran*, the telephone directory and the Sears-Roebuck catalogue are examples of books on which comment in proper proportion is impossible.

What can one say about this first volume of a long set of 165 volumes, each volume containing 500 pages, when the reasonable sentence as to the absence of an index is out of the question because they are all index, and glory in being nothing but index.

The history of the British Museum *Catalogue* is a long and honourable one. The first printed *Catalogue* was issued in two volumes in 1787, the result of the work of three people, two-thirds of whose time was otherwise occupied. The second *Catalogue* of seven volumes came out 1813-19; the first volume of a third *Catalogue* appeared in 1841, but it ceased with this one volume. The fourth *Catalogue* began in 1881, and the 393rd and final part came out in 1899. Forty-five supplementary parts were issued 1900 to 1905, containing entries for books received during the printing of the *Catalogue*, and since 1880 the new accessions have been recorded in the *Catalogue of Accessions* issued serially. Fifty years have now passed since this fourth edition began, and the first volume of the fifth series is now reaching the libraries. There are some changes to be noted; the heading "Academies" is abolished, and the letters "I" and "J," "U" and "V" are given independence. The entries under Congresses are reserved for International congresses, and the publications of societies are removed from Periodical publications. The name of the publisher and the pagination of the volumes are recorded, which alteration will add greatly to convenience in using the *Catalogue* for identifying books. Five hundred copies are being printed, and of them 363 copies are already definitely sold.

It is hoped that arrangements will be made for extra issues of certain sections, such as those for Milton and Shakespeare, for these are a real convenience for students and scholars, and also their use does very definitely save wear and tear on library copies of the whole *Catalogue*. The plan is to continue the monthly accession lists without a break, and there is obviously no likelihood of any adoption of a card system for the public catalogue. An official catalogue on cards is available for the use of the British Museum staff. Incidentally all the work on this *Catalogue*, as on the earlier catalogues, is being done by men. Misprints there are in the British Museum *Catalogue*, but these misprints are never those of an essential nature. The temptation to question the existence of a Society for Organized Chastity is great, but the British Museum is correct and it existed.

In this first volume there is much at which to marvel, the literary activity of Aberdeen and Aberystwyth, the seven columns of "Addresses" and the nine columns of "Advice." Abraham "The Patriarch" eleventh in rank among the Abrahams, and Adam without a title, the first of all the Adams. Among the initials I miss F.P.A. and Æ, and the Henry Adams, Novelist, is the same person as Henry Brooks Adams, seven authors lower down. On the last page, the Lyons printer is Myt and not Wyt.

Perhaps it ought to be the duty of the reviewer of this volume to attempt a serious comparison between the *Catalogue* of the British Museum and that of the Bibliothèque Nationale. This, however, would take an essay, if not a book, and the result would degenerate into yet another study of national characteristics. The obvious comparison would be the handiness and the shelvability of the French volumes, and the squareness and the authority of appearance of the English format. The French will fit on the shelves of a private library, and the English books would be ideal to extend a piano stool to the right height. But these catalogues do not belong in a private library, and no one learns the piano any more.

In theory and in fact these great enterprises are not rivals—they complement each other neatly and satisfactorily. Librarians know that for those who do the actual work on catalogues, the sense of achievement is their real reward. *Sic vos non vobis* can be applied to all those who catalogue in libraries, and we, as we refer to this catalogue, will honour in its use the care, the exactness and the vigilance of those who made the entries and saw their labour through.

ROGER HOWSON.

British Museum. *General Catalogue of Printed Books.* Volume I. A-AEG. London, 1931.

Library Organizations

Libraries Urged To Economise

The Georgia Library Association held its biennial meeting in Valdosta, Ga., April 30-May 2, 1931, with a larger representation than at any previous meeting. Miss Jessie Hopkins, Librarian of the Atlanta Carnegie Library, had charge of the book symposium which opened the meeting and was composed chiefly of reviews of outstanding books in all fields of literature, and an account of the valuable Georgia Collection at the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, Ga., by the Librarian, Miss Virginia Satterfield. Features of the general session were: a discussion of the program of the A.L.A. Regional Field Work, presented by Miss Tommie Dora Barker, A.L.A. Field Agent for the Southeast; a history of the Emory University Library School, formerly Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, given by Miss Clara E. Howard, dean of the school; an outline of New York's Classification Scheme for Libraries with the view of rating Georgia Libraries similarly, presented by Miss Marjorie Beal, Director of the North Carolina Library Commsision; and a survey of the High School Library Situation in Georgia, given by Miss Dorothy Horton of the Savannah High School Library. At the final session Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, Secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, announced the plan of the incoming State Administration as one of economy through reduction of state bureaus and departments, and urged that every library rally to the support of the commission in order that it might not be among those eliminated.

The new officers elected were: President, Miss Jessie Hopkins, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; and Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Daughtry, Washington Memorial Library Macon, Ga.

Periodicals Section

Miss Carolyn Ulrich, New York, acting chairman, introduced Mr. W. S. Merrill, John Crerar, who read the report of the Catalog Section's Committee on the Standardization of Periodicals. He explained the difficulties attendant upon the different business and mailing-offices of periodicals, upon their variations in format, numbering, and indexing, and suggested a remedy. A plea, embodying the Committee's suggestions, should be sent to a selected list of the offending publishers. This was endorsed by the Periodicals Section, and a motion was passed asking the Council of the A. L. A. to support the action of the Catalog, Business and Periodicals Sections in presenting these suggestions to the publishers. Mr. S. H. Ranck drew up the resolution, which has since been presented to the Council by Mr. H. O. Severance, who reports its unanimous passage. This important work, therefore, initiated by the Catalog Section, is to be a matter for the energetic cooperation of the three interested Sections.

Miss E. J. Fell, Chemists' Club Librarian, New York, described that library's use of periodicals and stressed their value. In this connection, she emphasized the necessity for adequate training in the reference use of technical periodicals.

Miss Margaret Jackson, Instructor in Book Selection at the Columbia Summer School, led an animated general discussion on the more effective use of periodicals by the smaller libraries. Various methods were promulgated for insuring regular knowledge of magazine contents by the staff. The training in periodicals in library schools was discussed by Miss Rathbone, Pratt, Miss Donnelly, Simmons, and Mr. Reece, Columbia. Other schools had sent data. Mr. Reece recommended a fuller report on the present curriculum in all schools. It seemed as if the training agencies gave much impetus to starting the students right, but that the libraries themselves hardly sustained the momentum. We should make a reliable survey of the courses offered, draw up a definite prospectus of the requirements expected from her staff by a competent librarian, and then correlate the two.

Different Titles, Same Book

We Think it well to insert a notice in The Library Journal to the effect that Sylvia Thompson, *Winter Comedy*, published by Heinemann in London, is the same as *Portrait by Caroline*, published in this country by Little, Brown.

Laurence Heyl,
Chief, Acquisitions Dept., Princeton Univ.

In The Library World

Maryland University New Library

THE NEW LIBRARY of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., is ideally situated in the center of the campus on a slope which commands beautiful views of the surrounding country. Tall trees form a setting for the red brick and limestone building. The main stairway enters the delivery hall on the second floor. This room opens through an arched entrance into the reading room, which occupies the entire front of this floor, 42 ft. by 129 ft. and seats 250. The room is very attractive with walnut woodwork, pedestal tables, Bank of England chairs and heavy draw curtains of neutral tint. Pendant fixtures give mostly indirect lighting. About 6000 volumes may be shelved in the wall cases. Opposite the stairway in the delivery room the book stacks are visible through three arches. The five tiers of steel book stacks, shelving 50,000 volumes, are equipped with electrical elevator and cubicles for advanced study. The stacks, stair halls, staff offices, rest rooms, and three seminar rooms fill the back, which will become the middle of the building when future growth makes necessary the addition of a section like the front. Administrative offices now occupy the front section on the ground floor. The building, exclusive of equipment, cost $215,000.

By courtesy of Casson, Washington, D.C.

University of Maryland Library Which Cost $215,000

For Years At Montclair

LIBRARY SURVEYS are no novelty, but may sometimes begin and end with the recommendations made by the surveyor. An example of somewhat unusual speed in following up suggestions comes to hand in the recent report of the Montclair (N. J). Public Library on "The Findings of the Ranck Survey of the Montclair Free Public Library Four Years After."

The Survey was made in October 1926 by Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, at the request of the trustees of the library. Adequate financing commenced with the next town budget after Mr. Ranck's survey, and the maintenance per capita in 1926, $.79, rose to $1.76 at the end of 1930. The total library budget increased from $34,430 to $73,468. Of the twelve full time workers in 1926, ten are still on the staff. All have had at least one salary increase. Sabbatical leave of three months for travel abroad has been granted to three. The conditions under which the staff now works represent standard library practice. The financial practice of the library has been revised and simplified by the Town Comptroller and the Town Counsel, and an itemized budget has been planned for the five-year period ending December 31, 1934. The amount spent for books in 1930 was more than three times the 1926 expenditure, which Mr. Ranck said should be doubled. Work with the schools has increased, borrowers' records have been simplified, and the reference service greatly expanded.

Special Libraries News Notes

THE JULY issue of *Investment Banking* has a supplement called "Following the Trend of Business." The material contained under this title is really a supplement to *Sources of Investment Information* which the Misses Virginia Savage, librarian, Halsey, Stuart & Company, Inc.; Sue M. Wuchter, librarian, Continental Illinois Company; and Ruth C. Nichols, librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, first compiled several years ago. Every investment banker needs to know where to look for material on business statistics so this same group of three financial librarians have compiled a calendar of business statistics arranged in five columns covering the items listed, special features of each item, where published, when published, and the original date of publication. —M. R.

•

A FORTY-TWO PAGE *Reading List on Business Administration* has been prepared by the faculty of the Amos Tuck School, Dartmouth College, to meet the requests from alumni and others for advice as to books to include in their libraries. As the object was not to present an exhaustive bibliography, it became necessary to omit many excellent books. In the classification of material, a simple grouping of subject matter has been followed. The present list is only tentative and is submitted to alumni and friends for the further purpose of obtaining suggestions regarding desirable changes and additions.

•

THE LIBRARY of the United States Department of Commerce have issued a list of *Bank Publications Issued Periodically—Foreign and Domestic.* This list was compiled by Elizabeth M. Carmack, under the direction of Charlotte L. Carmody, assistant librarian. The imprint reads, Washington, June 1931. The list is twenty pages and is arranged alphabetically by country, and the place of publication and frequency of issue are given. There is no other such list in existence.

•

RUTH SAVORD, librarian of the Council of Foreign Relations, has accepted the editorship of *Special Libraries.* The new headquarters of the magazine is the Standard Statistics Building, 345 Hudson Street, New York City.

Forty Notable Books of 1930

FOR SEVERAL years the American Library Association has made an annual selection of forty outstanding American books for the League of Nations which has formed part of "A World List of Notable Books," published in Paris. Although the World List will no longer be issued, and the original purpose of the American section has therefore disappeared, widespread interest in the list has made the A. L. A. feel it worthwhile to continue its compilation, for this year at least.

HISTORY

"THE CRUSADES; IRON MEN AND SAINTS." Harold Lamb. *Doubleday.* $3.

"BUILDERS OF THE BAY COLONY." Samuel Morison. *Houghton.* $5.

"COMING OF THE WAR, 1914." Bernadotte Schmitt. *Scribner.* 2 v. $10.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

"THE AMERICAN LEVIATHAN; THE REPUBLIC IN THE MACHINE AGE." Charles Austin and William Beard. *Macmillan.* $5.

"THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VIEWS OF MR. JUSTICE BRANDEIS." Louis Dembitz Brandeis. *Vanguard.* $4.50.

"SOME FOLKS WON'T WORK." Clinch Calkins. *Harcourt.* $1.50.

"ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES." *Macmillan.* Vols. 1 to 3. Ea. $7.50.

"UNIVERSITIES: AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN." Abraham Flexner. *Oxford.* $3.50.

"GREEK WAY." Edith Hamilton. *Norton.* $3.

"HISTORY OF MODERN CULTURE; V. 1, GREAT RENEWAL, 1543-1687." Preserved Smith. *Holt.* $5.

RELIGION

"THE RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN CULTURE." Thomas Cuming Hall. *Little.* $3.

"THE STORY OF RELIGIONS IN AMERICA." William Warren Sweet. *Harper.* $4.

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

"OUR NEW WAYS OF THINKING." George Boas. *Harper.* $2.50.

"INDIVIDUALISM, OLD AND NEW." John Dewey. *Minton.* $2.

"CONCEPTS OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY." Harry Hollingsworth. *Ronald.* $4.50.

"THE HUMAN MIND." Karl A. Menninger. *Knopf.* $5.

BELLES LETTRES AND ART

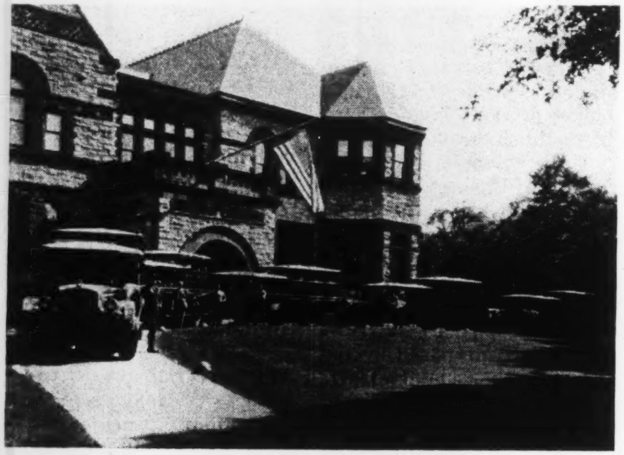
"THE NEW WORLD ARCHITECTURE." Sheldon Cheney. *Longmans.* $10.

(*Continued on page 719*)

A. L. A. Post Conference Trip

AFTER an early breakfast in New Haven, 130 of the library profession left at nine o'clock Sunday morning (June 21), in five commodious buses furnished by the New England Transportation Co. on a tour of some of Connecticut's most beautiful historic towns along its beautiful river.

Passing through many charming villages settled in the early 1600's, we followed along the Old Post road to Saybrook with the Sound on our right, then turned to follow the Connecticut river, visiting Middletown and motoring around Wesleyan University, making a short call on Mr. Lewis, Librarian, in the Olin Library. Then wending our way across the Connecticut river, we came to Hartford. After one hour in sightseeing and visiting libraries there, we stopped at a branch of the Hartford Public Library which was formerly Mark Twain's House; a lovely house standing on a knoll surrounded by large trees, and a spot to delight the eye of any librarian. Passing through more beautiful towns we crossed the Connecticut river into Massachusetts arriving in Springfield about six o'clock where we were entertained in the evening at the City Library, Natural History Museum and Museum of Art.



The Five Buses Lined Up Before the Forbes Library at Northampton, Mass.

Leaving at 8:30 Monday, we visited the H. R. Huntting Company's plant, the process of book binding being so interesting and the Plant so light and airy, one half hour passed quickly. Crossing the Connecticut river again, we arrived at the base of Mt. Tom (near Holyoke) at ten o'clock. A trip was made to the summit where the magnificent panorama of river, forest, farms and orchards was spread before us. Then on over Mt. Holyoke Range and through the notch to Amherst where we visited the homes of Emily Dickinson and Helen Hunt Jackson. Mr. Green, Librarian of the Jones Library, Mr. Wood of the Massachusetts State College Library, Mr. Harrison of the Forbes Library and Mr. Fletcher of the Amherst College Library were there to greet us and some time was spent in viewing the beautiful Jones Library, one might call it luxurious with its beautiful rugs, paintings, arrangements for books in beautiful surroundings. We also visited the Amherst College Library.

Our next stop was at Northampton—Forbes Library—where Mr. Harrison with his staff showed us their building and collection of books. Some time was spent seeing Smith College Campus and the library. Leaving Northampton at four o'clock, we came to dear, quaint Deerfield. One table of various sized and shaped stones in the Fuller Memorial Gallery and Memorial Hall, vibrating from so much tramping in the room, caused one large stone to roll off, falling on the foot of one of our party. Hot water and bathing the injured toe helped to relieve the pain, but the plucky young woman, with the comfort of a bed-room slipper and Alpine climbing staff, continued to do sightseeing. Leaving Deerfield, we crossed the Deerfield river over an old covered bridge which creaked and groaned under the weight of our buses. The bridge was probably a century old. In Greenfield the modest Library is well worth more than a glance. After a good night's rest we went north into Vermont through the historic town of Brattleboro. We again crossed the Connecticut river at Bellows Falls and soon arrived at Charlestown, New Hampshire. Miss Webber, the Librarian and the trustees met us cordially. Some of the party visited her old fashioned garden, others visited on the Green. We left Charlestown with regret, crossed the Connecticut river again, and began the climb of Peru Mountain—some climb! At the top of Peru Mountain (2000 feet above sea level) we had a grand view for miles and miles—dark green spruce forests interspaced with trees of lighter green foliage. In due time, we arrived at the Equinox House, Manchester, Vermont, and after a delicious luncheon and a visit to the gift shops we went on to Williamstown, Massachusetts, stopping for one-half hour at Bennington.

We left Williamstown the next morning for the Mohawk Trail, stopping a short time at the Summit (2200 ft.) to drink in the view and cool off. We arrived in Shelburne Falls at noon then on through Ashfield over the Berkshire Trail, through Cummington the home of William Cullen Bryant and Dr. Russell Conway. We reached Pittsfield about three o'clock where Dr. Ballard of Berkshire Athenaeum met us and showed us the Library and museum. After one hour in Pittsfield and seeing the old Appleton Mansion, girlhood house of the wife of Longfellow, we were met by a party from Lenox who piloted us over the Holmes road drive pointing out some of Lenox's beautiful estates and points of interest. After dinner some members of the party visited the gardens of the estate of Mr. Winthrop, and later we were entertained by Miss Fitch, Librarian, and the Trustees of the Lenox Library. This building was the old Colonial Court House with its quaint rooms and old doorways making quite the ideal building for a public library. Here a farewell talk was given by Mr. Faxon.

We left Lenox early the next morning to make a stop at Stockbridge where we were greeted by our good friend Mr. Bowker whose delightful personality we shall always remember as he waved good bye to our party. We hurried on through the same lovely country to New Haven, the tourists going their various ways, with regretful adieus. The party wishes to express grateful thanks to all librarians and friends who met and entertained us. We carried away a delightful impression of beautiful New England and its hospitality. Mr. Faxon, with his caravan consisting of 130 persons, mostly women, bags, baggage, band boxes, purses and other impedimenta kept his smiling efficiency as he conducted us along the way.

Cora M. Decker.

Library Displayed On Postage Stamps

The Austrian National Library has been distinguished by being chosen for display on Austrian postage stamps. A letter recently received from Vienna bears an Austrian 1 schilling stamp with a picture of the Nationalbibliothek.

(*Concluded from page 717*)

"The Bridge." Hart Crane. *Liveright.* $2.50.

"The Collected Poems of Robert Frost." Robert Frost. *Holt.* $5.

"Not Without Laughter." Langston Hughes. *Knopf.* $2.50.

"Five Masters." Joseph Wood Krutch. *Cape & Smith.* $3.50.

"New Found Land." Archibald Macleish. *Houghton.* $5.

"Great Meadow." Elizabeth Madox Roberts. *Viking.* $2.50.

"The Glory of the Nightingales." Edwin Arlington Robinson. *Macmillan.* $2.

DRAMA

"Elizabeth the Queen." Maxwell Anderson. *Longmans.* $2.

"Green Pastures." Marcus Cook Connelly. *Farrar.* $2.

BIOGRAPHY

"Letters of Henry Adams: (1858-1891)." Henry Adams. *Houghton.* $5.

"The Adams Family." James Truslow Adams. *Little.* $4.

"Taft and Roosevelt." Archibald Willingham Butt. *Doubleday.* 2 v. $7.50.

"Daniel Webster (v. 1, 1782-1830; v. 2, 1830-1852)." Claude Moore Fuess. *Little.* $10.

"Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, 1869-1909." Henry James. *Houghton.* 2 v. $10.

"Swift." Carl Van Doren. *Viking.* $3.

TRAVEL AND SOCIAL LIFE

"Little America." Richard Evelyn Bird. *Putnam.* $5.

"Soviet Russia." William Henry Chamberlin. *Little.* $3.50.

"N by E." Rockwell Kent. *Brewer & Warren.* $3.50.

Growing Up in New Guinea." Margaret Mead. *Morrow.* $3.50.

SCIENCE

"Parade of the Living." John Hodgdon Bradley. *Coward-McCann.* $3.

"The Biological Basis of Human Nature." *Herbert* Spencer Jennings. *Norton.* $4.

"Flights from Chaos." Harlow Shapley. *McGraw-Hill.* $2.50.

"Mound-Builders." Henry Shetrone. *Appleton.* $7.50.

Additional volumes of works previously listed, which appeared during 1930, are:

"George Washington (v. 3)." Rupert Hughes. *Morrow.* $5.

"Our Times (v. 3)." Mark Sullivan. *Scribner.* $5.

"Main Currents in American Thought (v. 3)." Vernon Parrington. *Harcourt.* $3.

Among Librarians

FRED A. BESTOW, Drexel '29, formerly librarian of the Conduit Road Sub-branch of the Washington, D. C., Public Library, was recently appointed librarian of the New Brunswick, N. J., Free Public Library.

HAROLD F. BRIGHAM, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., has accepted the appointment of librarian of the Louisville, Kentucky, Public Library, beginning September 1, 1931.

CHARLES A. DAUCHY, an assistant in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for more than forty-seven years, died on July 18, 1931.

FRANCIS K. W. DRURY, for the past three years adult education specialist at American Library Association headquarters, has accepted an appointment as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn., beginning October 1.

MARY JEWETT GILBERT, St. Louis '23, who has been instructor since 1929 (and also in 1925-26) in the St. Louis Library School, died suddenly on June 16, 1931.

HENRY GRUENER, a member of the Yale library staff for exactly half a century, died suddenly on August 7.

J. C. M. HANSON, Professor Emeritus of Cataloging and Classification at the University of Chicago Library School, will be in residence during the Spring Quarter, 1932, instead of the Winter Quarter, 1932, as previously announced.

MARIAN LEATHERMAN, Michigan '29, who taught Library Science at the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky., is now librarian of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

MATILDA M. LIGHT, of the cataloging department, Engineering Societies Library, New York City, died May 13, after an illness of several weeks.

KATHARINE LEWIS, Michigan '29, formerly assistant librarian of Detroit City College, Michigan, has been appointed librarian of the Detroit High School of Commerce.

HELEN MOORE, San Francisco, has recently been appointed librarian of the United States Forest Service, California Region. Mrs. Esther Lundgren, her predecessor, is taking a trip to Europe.

ELLIOT MOSES, Michigan '27, who for two years served as librarian at the University of Delaware, Newark, has returned to Michigan to take charge of the new Library at Kalamazoo College.

THEODORE NORTON, Michigan '29, left his position as senior classifier, University of Michigan Library, on February 1, to become librarian of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

ROSETTE REESE, Wisconsin '15, accepted the position as librarian of the Skokie Junior High School, Winnetka, Ill., on May 1.

MILDRED SANDOE, Simmons '22, for a number of years the librarian of the Greene County Library at Xenia, Ohio, has been appointed librarian of the Mansfield, Ohio, Public Library.

HELEN TOMPKINS, Michigan '29, who was a reference assistant at the Flint Public Library, Michigan, is now librarian of a junior high school at Jackson, Michigan.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER celebrated his fifth anniversary as librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, on July 1, 1931.

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The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Departmental and field services.

Competitors will be rated on mental tests, library economy, cataloging and classification, and on a modern language.

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Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

●

University and library school graduate with experience in college, public and high school library desires position in any of these types of work. Has had special training and much experience as a children's librarian, but also enjoys other phases of library work. X10.

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Young woman, M.A. degree and over a year of library school training, desires a position, not the head, in catalog department of a large public, college or university library. East or middle west preferred, though would consider other localities. Excellent foundation in Latin, good working knowledge of French and German and valuable experience in public documents. Nine years' experience in cataloging. Nature of work of greater interest than salary. Available September 1. W27.

Free

THE BAKER LIBRARY, Harvard University, Grad. School of Bus. Admn., Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass., offers the following books free of charge to any Library who will pay for transportation:

Whitaker's *Almanack*, 1909, 1918, 1923, 1924, 1926.

Who's Who, 1908, 1911, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1929.

Who's Who in America, 1922-23, 1924-25, 1926-27.

Who's Who in New York, 1907, 1909, 1914, 1918, 1924.

World Almanac, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929.

The Calendar of Events

September 17-19—Massachusetts Library Club, fall meeting at New Ocean View Hotel, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

●

September 19—Northwest District Libraries Association, annual meeting at Port Angeles, Washington.

●

September 21-26—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

●

September 29-30—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at St. Albans, Vermont.

●

September 30-October 2—Joint meeting of the West Virginia and Ohio Library Associations will be held at Marietta, Ohio.

●

October 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

●

October 7-9—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Battle Creek, Mich.

●

October 8-10—Colorado and Wyoming Library Associations, joint annual meetings at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

●

October 14-15—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

●

October 14-16—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

●

October 15-16—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky.

●

October 20-23—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

●

October 20-22—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas.

●

October 21-23—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Père Marquette in Peoria, Ill.

●

October 22-24—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

●

October 28-30—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana. Joint meeting with Indiana Trustees Association.

●

October 28-31—Texas Library Association, biennial meeting at San Antonio, Texas.

●

October 29-31—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

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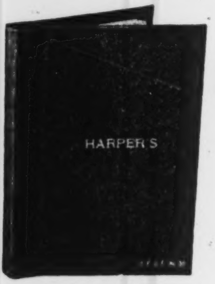

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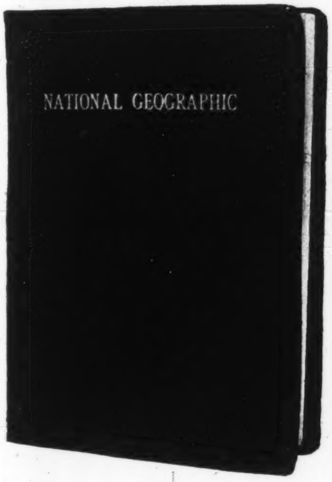

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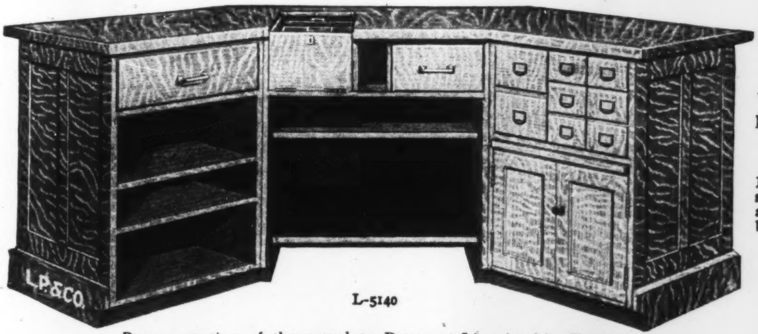

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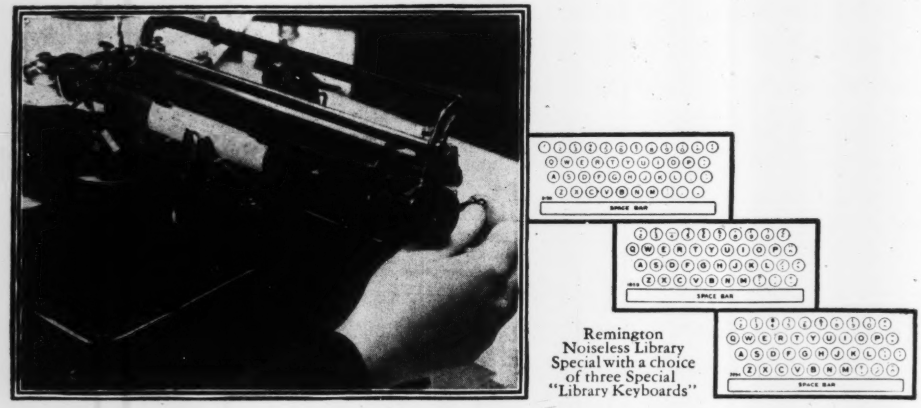

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